The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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ONLY GOING TO THE GATE.

Like a bell of blossoms ringing,
Clear and childish, shrill and sweet,
Floating to the porch's shadow,
With the fainter fall of feet,
Comes the answer softly backward,
Bidding tender watcher wait
While the baby-queen outruns her,
"Only going to the gate."

Through the moonlight, warm and scented,
Love to beauty breathes a sigh,
Always to depart reluctant,
Loath to speak the words good-bye;
Then the same low echo answers,
Waiting love of older date.
And the maiden whispers softly,
"Only going to the gate."

Oh, these gates along our pathway,
What they bar outside and in!
With the vague outlook beyond them,
Over waves we have not been.
How they stand before, behind us!
Toll-gates some, with price to pay;
Spring-gates some, that shut forever;
Cloud-gates some, that melt away.

So we pass them going upward
On our journey one by one,
To the distant shining wicket
Where each traveler goes alone—
Where the friends who journey with us
Strangely falter, stop and wait;
Father, mother, child or lover;
"Only going to the gate."

MESMERISM.

"That is merely a sham sleep," whispered a well-known Seventh street physician to the reporter, while seated near the stage one night witnessing the feats in mesmerism, which have since become the talk of the town.

The professor had touched his first subject's eye-lids, making him sink into an apparent deep sleep.

"Merely a sham sleep," continued the physician. "Mesmerism is all a snare and a fraud. When Mesmer made his first exhibitions in Paris, in 1778, Benjamin Franklin gave the subject serious attention, and after long and careful examinations he declared that Mesmer and mesmerism were humbugs. The medical fraternity has no reason to-day to believe otherwise."

"What was Franklin doing in Paris at that time? I thought he was an American citizen."

"So he was. He was the American minister to Paris, and was one of nine commissioners appointed by the king of France to investigate Mesmer."

"Have you ever before been present at an exhibition of this kind? Did you see Carpenter at Melodeon hall last year?"

"No, to both questions; but common sense tells me that Ben Franklin was right, and I am positive that I will go out of here to-night with unshaken faith in him."

Two victims in apparent mesmeric sleep were now seated side by side upon the stage. The eyes of one were shut tight, while the the eye-lids of the other, but partly closed over the eye-balls, quivered constantly.

"We will now show you what queer appetites these gentlemen possess," began the professor on the stage, handing an ordinary wax-candle to each of the sleepers, who immediately crunched the tit-bits with every appearance of delight. When the candles were half eaten and every particle of wax sucked from the bare ends of the wicks, the physician found his voice again.

"They do seem to be under some strange influence," he said, "but be sure they are merely playing a part, and understand what they are doing just as well as you or I. The candles are no doubt made to order, of some palatable composition, and are not so disagreeable in taste as they look. Let me tell you about one of the experiments which convinced the French commission that Mesmer was a humbug."

The audience was so thoroughly occupied in laughing at the antics of the sleeping candle-eaters that the doctor's chatter did not disturb any one in the least.

"Fire away."

"Well, sir, they called a woman who had been one of Mesmer's favorite subjects into a room apart from the place where the experiments were usually conducted, and after bandaging her eyes one of the number opened and closed the outer door sharply, at the same time saying aloud, so that she might near: 'Ah, Dr. Mesmer, you are just in time. We are perfectly ready for the manipulation.' Then another pretended to speak to the mesmerizer and requested him to begin. Nothing was done. The commissioners sat quiet, watching the woman. In three minutes she began a nervous shivering. Then she put her hands to her head, as though it pained her; she complained of a prickly feeling in her hands and arms. She became rigid, struck her hands together, got up stiffly from her seat and stamped on the floor; seemed not to hear when spoken to, nor to feel pain when pricked with a pin. In a word, she was completely mesmerized—by nothing."

"Who was Mesmer, and what was his idea of the phenomenon?"

"He was an English physician, and made his first public exhibition of what he claimed was a discovery that would revolutionize the practice of medicine in 1773. He claimed that his power was in a volatile fluid which passed from the mesmerizer into the body of the subject, and surrounded himself on the stage with a lot of cumbrous machinery calculated to excite suspicion. The patient was compelled to seat himself in a chair raised above the stage upon four iron rods, and his motions and grimaces were of the most grotesque nature. These gentlemen make use of no mummery of that kind, I see, and in that respect are far ahead of the old professors."

The candles were almost wholly eaten, now, and the professor gently rubbed the eyelids of one of the eaters. He came out of his sleep at once, and after looking about in a dazed way for a second, suddenly caught sight of the candle end in his hand. He gave it an involuntary toss from him, sending it plump into the reporter's lap, and then spit out a mouthful of the half-chewed wax.

The candle end was genuine, and was never designed for edible purposes, as the Seventeenth street physician acknowledged, after taking a bite out of it.

To more subjects were presently put to sleep and the professor proceeded to plunge a needle in the cheek of the one on the right, drawing it out at perhaps half an inch from its entrance and leaving a thread behind it, precisely as though the stitch had been taken in so much dead cloth. The threaded needle was passed through the cheek of the other sleeper, and the ends of the thread were tied, leaving the subjects united. While the needles were entering their flesh the victims sat perfectly still, not a motion or a twitch of the eyelid giving evidence of pain.

"Is that a sham?"

"Well, I—I—really, this is most astounding. If the men were feigning sleep they would certainly flinch when the needle pricked them, and yet I cannot believe otherwise."

It was evident that the physician's faith in Ben Franklin's report to the king of France was in danger of giving way before the evidence of his own eyes, and the reporter left him deeply interested in the experiments which followed.

One of the students of the Miami medical college has given this subject particular attention and study since the exhibitions in this city last season, and was found perfectly ready to tell the *Enquirer* something about the mysterious science.

"It is neither a sham nor a delusion," said he, tilting back his chair until the center of gravity was in danger of being overcome, and placing his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, while his boots went up and rested on the table-top. Franklin and his associates had settled on their verdict before they saw Mesmer. Common sense told them that he was a charlatan, and they reported accordingly, although for once common sense was wrong. But, cut and dried as the whole business was, they could not help saying in their report: 'In truth it was impossible not to recognize the great power or agency which held the patients under its dominion, and of which the magnetism appeared to be the sole depository.' This was in 1778, and, although the world has had a hundred years and over in which to accept a simple truth, there are reputable physicians to-day in this city who laugh at the science. It is very simple. Almost anyone can acquire it."

"Can acquire what?"

"The art of mesmerizing."

"Do I understand you to say that almost any reader of the *Enquirer* can learn to put persons to sleep at will?"

"Yes, and after that can make them perform whatever antics he may desire."

This was a bold statement, and was taken with a grain of salt.

"In his book entitled 'Mesmerism in India,' Mr. James Esdaile, M. D., tells how he taught his assistants to exercise the power, so that they all became as expert as himself in the art. It only requires that a person shall be healthy, tractable and patient, with a firm faith in himself, and blessed with a strong will and concentration of mind. Dr. Esdaile discovered his own power by accident, and as some of your readers may wish to try their own hand at the art I don't mind telling you just how he went about it the first time. One of his patients was in the most intense agony, which nothing would relieve, and turning to his servant, Dr. Esdaile said: 'I have read of mesmerism as a relief of pain, and I have a great mind to try it on this man; but, as I have never seen it practiced, probably I will not succeed.'"

"He then placed the patient's knees between his own and began to pass his hands slowly over the man's face, at the distance of an inch, and carried them down to the pit of his stomach. This was continued for half an hour before a word was spoken, but at the end of that time the man was found perfectly sensible and coherent. The passes were continued for fifteen minutes longer, and then, when about to give up in despair, the patient said that there was smoke in the room. This smoke was really a magnetic haze which always precedes the sleep of the magnetized. The doctor now breathed on the man's head, and continued passing his hands over his face and in the region of the pain until the patient drew a long breath of relief and said, sleepily: 'You are my father and my mother, and have given me life again.' After half an hour the sick man's face was in perfect repose. He paid no attention when his name was called loudly, and a pin driven to its head in the fleshy part of his leg produced no effect upon him whatever. Fire was then applied to his knees, without his shrinking in the least, and liquor ammonial that would bring tears to your eyes was inhaled by him for some minutes without causing an eyelid to quiver. Dr. Esdaile then concluded that his first experiment was a success. This story is strictly true, and when you tell your readers about it be sure to call their attention to the fact that the operator was strong, self-willed and healthy, while the subject was weak and debilitated."

"Does the magnetic sleep pass off in the same way as ordinary slumber?"

"Yes; or it may be dissipated by blowing sharply on the subject's eyes, rubbing the eye-lids and eyebrows, or sprinkling cold water on the face. When locally applied these methods are equally efficacious in decatalepsing rigid limbs. Suppose your arm is catalepsed or mesmerized so that it will require considerable force to bend it. By merely blowing on it, rubbing it gently, or letting a few drops of cold water fall on it, the operator may relax its rigidity and restore the arm to its normal condition. Professor Carpenter came down among the audience, at Melodeon hall, last season, and mesmerized me against my will, so that I followed him to the stage and did every thing commanded while in the magnetized sleep.

"You will notice that immediately upon coming out of the magnetic sleep nine out of every ten men will bury their faces in their hands, as though they were suddenly struck blind. This is because the pupil of the eye is momentarily insensible to light. The subject knows that his eyes are open and he does not see; the thought fills him with horror, and involuntarily his face goes down into his hands and groans in agony at the thought. The blindness, however, soon passes off, and the retina recovers its sensibility by a little rubbing of the eye. I have been there, and I know what I am talking about."

"Some persons can not be mesmerized, I understand."

"That is true. Persons of a highly sensitive nature, or those weak in body or mind, are not easily affected."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Getting Even.

It will not always do to play practical jokes upon "the old man," for he may turn the tables upon you. This is what a Cleveland widower did to his daughter. She was at school in New York, and had written home to her father that she had married and was willing to be forgiven. The father forgave and welcomed home his children. By and bye it came out that the daughter had been a party to a practical joke at her father's expense, her husband being a schoolmate of her own sex. The father, having started in the forgiving business, did not turn backward, but married the "husband" himself, and suggests that in giving his daughter a mother-in-law he has "got even."

SOME COMICAL STORIES.

AMUSING ANECDOTES FOUND IN OUR EXCHANGES.

Put his Foot in It—Quite Ill—Somnambulistic Fits—Too Small—Reasonable Pension Claims, Etc.

THE WISH-BONE.

They say that boys are horrid things,
And don't know how to act;
They're nothing, though, to grown-up girls;
I tell you, it's a fact.
I saw myself the whole affair,
And watched the fun begin;
'Twas Sue that laid the spiteful plot
To take Amelia in.

At dinner time 'Melia twittered Sue
About a beau she'd lost;
And though Sue kept a smiling face,
I saw how much it cost.
I saw that something had to come;
Boys like an honest fight;
But girls will smile and kiss, and then
'Do something mean for spite.

"Just put the wish-bone, dear," said Sue,
"Above the parlor door;
Your husband he the first will be
Who steps the threshold o'er;"
She helped Amelia mount the chair
(I watched it with a grin),
Then beckoned with her finger-tips
And called the waiter in.

PUT HIS FOOT IN IT.

They were returning home from the theatre and had nearly reached her home when the young man observed:

"Isn't the weather cold and raw?"

She must have misunderstood him.

"Raw," she said, rather hesitatingly. "Yes, I like them raw, but," she continued, looking sweetly in his eyes, "don't you think they are nicer fried?"

What could he do?—*Philadelphia Call.*

QUITE ILL.

"Ah, Aristophanes, I don't see Miss Aresthusa on the street any more."

"No?"

"I used to see her with you a great deal."

"Yes?"

"Is she well?"

"She has gone into a decline.'

"No, you don't say?"

"Yes."

"How?"

"Declined to have anything more to do with me."—*Merchant-Traveler.*

SOMNAMBULISTIC FITS.

"According to the testimony of the witnesses you were caught just as you were getting out of the window, with the contents of the till in your pocket. Now, what excuse have you got," and the magistrate leaned back in his chair very complacently. "I know it, your honor, and I shall always be grateful to the man who caught me! When I have these somnambulistic fits I am in danger of falling out of windows and hurting myself." "That idea never occurred to me," remarked the magistrate pensively. "It has often occurred to me," remarked the prisoner, with unconscious humor. "That being the case, I will direct the governor—" "To turn me loose?" "No, but to have an extra bar across your cell window, for fear you may fall out,"—*Bon Bells.*

TOO SMALL.

"Well, I declare, Chawles," said a Fort Wayne dude to a bank clerk, "what makes you look so down in the mouth? Lost any relations?"

"No; worse than that."

"Is it, indeed; tell it to me—that's a deah fellow. Ease your mind."

"Why, you see, my boy, a few weeks before my birthday my best young lady asked me so artlessly what the size of my shoes were."

"Yes—you told her number eight, of course."

"No, I lied to her and said number six."

"Well, what of it?"

"Why; blame it all, the slippers are just that much too small."—*Hoosier.*

REASONABLE PENSION CLAIMS.

During the recent raid on the pension thieves at Washington, some startling grounds for the issue of pensions were developed. Men who had lost a leg in a contest with a reaping machine were found in receipt of good fat sums once a month, but perhaps the most remarkable claim of the lot was that of one gentleman, who, on being investigated, asserted that he drew a pension for what he had actually lost in the war.

"But what did you lose?" demanded the examiner. "You seem to have all your members and faculties."

"Well," replied the claimant, driven to the wall, "I lost my head at Shiloh, and left for home!"

Another should have been placed on the list for the rest of his life at the highest amount allowed by law.

"What is your claim?" asked the examiner. "What did you lose?"

"I lost three hundred and fifty dollars at poker the night before the battle at Fair Oaks!"—*Drake's Magazine.*

The Soudan.

A good many people are at present puzzled over the "Soudan," of which they hear so much. They are not quite sure if it would betray an unpardonable amount of ignorance for them to confess to a general kind of unacquaintedness with what this Soudan is and how far it extends. Would it give these people—who, by the way, need not be ashamed to confess their ignorance—any kind of satisfactory information to tell them that Soudan is the name given by the Egyptians to all their dependent empire stretching from the Third Cataract for an indefinite distance toward the lakes, and from the Red Sea to the western border of Darfur? This empire comprises much of Nubia, all Sennaar, all Kordofan and all Darfur. It is said to be about 1,000 miles square, or as large as India. This vast extent of a million of square miles is said to be inhabited by about 12,000,000 people, most of them Mussulmans, and many of these of exceptional ferocity, fanaticism and daring. Eventually, it seems likely, the English will have to tackle with this wild, ferocious crowd, if at any rate it invade Egypt, which is far from unlikely.—*London News.*

Over thirty different specimens of oil have been secured in the "finds" in Overton county, Tenn.

"Every cloud has its silver lining." The boy who has the mumps can stay away from school.

The Pike's Peak railway will probably be completed by July 4, 1884.

SCIENTIFIC AMD INDUSTRIAL.

It has been thought that the freezing of the sap causes trees to expand in cold weather. Professor Thomas Meehan finds, however, that such is not the case, as the trees contract to a considerable extent.

Granulated milk, according to the *Medical Record*, is made by subjecting milk to a heat of 130 degrees until the watery part has been evaporated. Then it is granulated, and sugar is added, when it looks like corn meal. It is less solid than condensed milk, and with water closely resembles natural milk.

Professor J. Koinig proposes to purify town sewage and the waste waters of slaughter houses, dye works, breweries, etc., by allowing them to trickle over a network of wire, thus exposing a large surface to the oxidizing action of the atmosphere. He recommends that the coarser impurities should first be removed by means of [illegible].

Some of the [illegible] would indeed be [illegible] practical harmless [illegible] assert that if the [illegible] of the ocean were [illegible] dawn [illegible] form level, the whole world would be covered with water a mile deep, so [illegible] greater is the depression of the ocean than the elevation of the existing land.

The wheels of railway and other cars are now made of leather in France by a process of M. de la Roche. Untanned buffalo skins are cut into strips, and these are built into solid discs and strongly compressed by hydraulic presses, then buund with two iron rings. A wheel of this kind is noiseless, resists shocks, and is not liable to fracture on a journey.

On the state railways in Sweden, says the *Engineering*, there is generally a doctor for every thirty-two miles of line, and in this way forty four doctors are employed by the government. The private railways have a similar system. The medical men examine all applicants for employment and reject those physically disqualified, especially by defects of sight or hearing. They also give their services to and attend to all injured by accidents on the line, to regular employes and their families in sickness, to occasional employes while engaged in service, and to laborers in the shops who have paid the same contributions as those engaged in working the line. No exception is made in the case of those who suffer from injury or disease caused by their own fault.

The Oldest Reigning Dynasty.

Mutsuhito I., one hundred and twenty-third emperor of Japan, is now thirty-three years old, having reigned since the death of his father, which took place in 1867. He was born at Kioto on the 22d day of the ninth month of year Kayei, and was the second son of the late Emperor Komei, and the Empress Fujiwara Asako. When about nine years old he was nominated prince imperial and heir apparent and succeeded to the throne on the 13th of February, 1867, being crowned at his birthplace on the 12th of October in the succeeding year. A few days afterward the new emperor chose the formula "Meiji," to designate his reign, and married early the next year, the accomplished daughter of a noble of the first rank. There is no other monarch in the world who can boast so unbroken a descent from so ancient a stock as the mikado. The Chinese, it is true, claim that their history commences some three thousand years before the birth of Christ—for it is unnecessary to treat gravely such records as profess to deal with the fabulous dynasties of heaven, earth and man. Against the five thousand years or so to which Chinese historians lay claim as the period during which monarchs have ruled this land, the Japanese place only two thousand five hundred and forty-four. They date their calendar from the ascension of Jimmu Tenno, which, according to the best authorities, took place on the 7th of April, 660 B. C. Even this modest claim has been disputed, certain rationalizing spirts of modern times maintaining that Jimmu is a myth. But this skepticism wants more to support it than the mere antiquity assigned to him. There is nothing unlikely in the fact that a person said to have reigned in Japan while Tuilus Hostilius was reigning in Rome was at least as real as his confrere of the West. But whatever may be the truth, be Jimmu a myth or a reality, the fact remains that while China has had two-and-twenty dynasties Japan has had but one. In China the throne has frequently been seized by parvenus. Savage chiefs from Manchuria and Turkestan, slaves raised to the doubtful honor of court favorites—even servants in a Buddhist monastery—have in many instances ousted the reigning sovereign and assumed the imperial yellow. But in Japan there has been one long, unbroken line of monarchs, the longest, oldest dynasty in the world, in comparison with which the Guelphs and Hapsburgs are nouveaux riches and the Romanoffs of yesterday.—*North China Herald.*

A Delicacy Heretofore Despised.

For many years the star fish has been the great and growing enemy of the oyster. The damage done by star fish in the oyster plantation of Long Island sound alone is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. Many thousands of dollars have been annually expended in dredging for these marauders and dumping them on the beach to die. After so much labor has been thereby in a measure wasted, it has been discovered that the star fish is itself a great luxury, and a most delicious soup is made of it. They are also fried and served up and garnished with parsley, and the grisly shells are being polished and used as ornamental dishes for serving meats and fish. If the taste for star fish becomes general, the oysterman will rather cultivate his acquaintance, and welcome him into the oyster beds as a benefactor.—*Savannah News.*

The Saddest Man in Washington.

"The saddest man this day," said an ex-governor of Maryland to the Washington *Republican*, "I have found is a Washington druggist. Last summer he figured on the probabilities. He said to himself: 'There hasn't been any smallpox in the country for three seasons. There's sure to be smallpox and plenty of it next winter.' He had $6,000. He rented a farm up here in Maryland, bought a drove of young cattle and geese, and began raising vaccination virus and quills. He raised a lot of virus. He has got two car-loads of quill-points charged with it, and a good many pots of it stowed away in the loft of his barn. Now he can't find any smallpox. He has only got about $100 left of his $6,000, and he's spending that telegraphing around the country to find some smallpox. He is a ruined druggist."

HOW SHOW PEOPLE WINTER.

SPENDING THEIR TIME IN PRACTISING OR TRAINING HORSES.

Perfecting Themselves for the Summer Campaign—How They Train their Horses for the Sawdust Ring.

"Do they retire into the cave of gloom and have their long, unbroken winter snore, just like the bear and other strollers? Or how do they hibernate?"

The reporter addressed this question to a group of circus people, and Mr. Stickney, the manager, took the answer upon himself.

"It has often been a puzzle to me why the general public is so little informed about circus people in this country. With the doings and sayings, the fortunes and misfortunes of actors and singers and other show people, the press is very familiar, and devotes regularly an amount of space to them; but for us, the circus folks, not a line is available." Thus said the veteran equestrian, musingly. "However," he continued, "I'll tell you something about circus people. The salaries of the riders are generally large enough during the season to support them through the winter. They do not bother about giving instructions in equestrianism. The remuneration would be too small, and, beside, not every bareback rider is competent or even able to instruct others how to ride.

"With circus riders the point is to learn how to do all kinds of daring tricks on horseback, without losing their balance and hold of the steed. The manner in which they sit on their horse, whether correctly or Indian fashion, makes little difference. So you see they couldn't show others how to sit on a horse. Well, the most of them spend their winters in those few places in the country where practicing buildings are to be had. There's S. Q. Stokes' place in Fordham, N. Y., where there is a regular forty-two-foot ring to practice your horses in. Those equestrians that have their own horses send them for stabling and pay a certain sum for their keep and for the privilege of practicing them. The same is true of Easton Stone's place near Newark, N. J., and of Carroll's in Westchester. Barnum only keeps large quarters for his menagerie in Bridgeport, Conn., but no practicing buildings. Well, in these different places the regular circus riders go on practicing their horses and their own limbs all through the cold weather. If they did not they would lose their skill and never improve.

"They break in and train new horses beside, and learn all kinds of new tricks for the next season. Of course, I'm only speaking in this connection of the well-known riders of reputation like Jim Robinson, Charley Fish, Frank Melville, Orrin Hollis and Willie Sholes. Of the female bare-back riders I need mention but a few, like Mme. Dockrill, Lottie Aimard, Viola Rivers and Ella Zuyana—that's a man, by the way, but performs in women's clothes. And he's the most finished circus rider in this country and the most elegant. S. Q. Stokes graduated here. As I said before, the equestrians don't give lessons in the cold season. It wouldn't pay them. The winter circus is unknown in this country, but I am sure they would pay as well in such places as New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago as they do in Paris, London or Berlin."

"How about the other circus people—the jugglers, tumblers, gymnasts?"

"They're better off than we equestrians. All those that amount to anything can find all the engagements they want during the winter. They perform in theaters and such places of amusement, and generally have a series of engagements running right up to the beginning of the circus season."

"Now, Mr. Stickney, tell me the A B C of circus riding and equestrian tricks."

"I will, with pleasure. In order to make a proper ring horse, first make him bridle-wise. The horse then has the pad put on him, if he is to serve as a pad horse. To get used to that takes some time. Then you must get the horse accustomed to the ring, which is done by leading him around the circular track, and always bending his neck inside, toward the track. Then give him a long dose of 'rough riding.' If he kicks with the pad on his back, you work away at him until you make him understand that he's got to carry it and the object on top of it, and that it don't hurt him. The 'lunge rein' is also used at that period of a horse's training. When thus far bring in your objects, such as banners, hoops, flags, hurdles, drums, weapons, etc., and get him thoroughly used to them. Let him look at them and smell of them, in short, take all the fear out of him by convincing him that nothing of all this, despite the noise, is going to injure him. When he has become acquainted with all these things, when the horse no longer shies and will pursue the even tenor of his way in the arena, no matter what happens, then he is a good performing horse. Only about one in every fifty horses gets that far, though, just as it is with a circus rider, too.—*New York News*

Babies in the Audience.

I point with pride to my record of seven or eight years on the rostrum. I have seen and heard, in my audience, legions of babies. All good babies, because all babies are good. Some are immeasurably better than others, but there are no bad babies. Mere and merely varying degrees of goodness. Some of the babies, the happy ones, cooed and laughed through the lecture. Some of them, the precious ones, talked aloud. Some of them, the sensible ones, slept through every word of it. And some, the unhappy ones, who bore upon their infant minds burdens of care and woe, fretted and cried and shrieked and hollered. They have screamed until my feeble voice was inaudible to myself. And I appeal to any man or woman to say if ever I lost my temper, if ever I frowned, if ever I stopped talking because the baby screamed. If any man says I ever betrayed one sign of ill-nature or distraction, the same is a thief and a liar, and "dassent take it up." The babies in the audience never bother me.

I have seen them drive an audience to madness, however.

But then the audience isn't paid for listening to the baby, and I am. At least, comprehensively, I am paid for everything that goes on during my hour and a half.—*R. J. Burdette.*

He Knew Whereof he Spoke.

"What is a complimentary vote?" asked Gilhooly of Gus De Smith.

Gus, who had several times experienced the joy of receiving such a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-cisizens, cleared his throat, and replied:

"A complimentary vote is like kissing a girl through a telephone; it is the shadow without the substance."—*Siftings.*

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

A HUNTER'S AWFUL FLIGHT DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

Chased by a Bear and a Snow Slide—A Five Mile Trip at Lightning Speed.

A Denver (Col.) correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* is responsible for the following extraordinary story:

It seldom happens that such a combination of terrors are met with as were encountered by George T. Clark, of this city, in his recent trip to Breckenridge, near which place he has some valuable mining property.

"I started out one morning," Mr. Clark said, "to visit a mountain located about six miles southeast of Breckenridge. I went on horseback to the base of the mountain, tied my horse, and went up the side on snow shoes, carrying a rifle and staff. The snow was two feet deep. The walk was a good stiff one of two and a half miles. I attended to the work I had in hand, and as the day was fine I determined on enjoying a somewhat more extended hunt than I had originally intended. I skirted around a clump of aspens on the north-east side of the mountain, keeping the location of my horse in sight, and passed over the range and struck up through some straggling pines for a mile or more, keeping close to the ridge. I got on the fresh track of a bear, and followed this up close to the timber line, and finding that the game had crossed the ridge, I determined to follow. I again passed over the ridge, and for the first time discovered that I was much higher than I had any desire to be. Still, there was a good decline before me, nearly five miles, over which I could skim on my snow shoes like a bird on the wing. It was very steep, however, and had I been less expert in the use of snow shoes I should have hesitated to attempt the descent, but bracing my staff under my arm, setting my course for the direction of my horse, and slinging my rifle in such a manner that it could be readily brought into use in case I caught sight of the bear, which I observed had taken the route that I was about to follow, I started.

"The snow was just right for coasting, and I swept along like the wind down the mountain side. I had only proceeded about a quarter of a mile, however, when I was forced to slightly deviate from my course to avoid a thick clump of trees. Suddenly the head of a huge grizzly bear pushed out from under some wild rose bushes, on the seeds of which bears feed, almost directly in front of me, and not more than ten rods away. Quick as a flash I brought my rifle to my shoulder and fired. I knew that I had struck the bear, for he gave a roar of pain and rushed after me. I went by like a flash. Settling back on his haunches and placing his fore paws in front of him, he started after me. I was not much alarmed at this, however, as I had frequently seen grizzly bears slide down mountains in this way, and felt certain that I could beat one of them. But in the rush he had loosened a lot of snow, and the fear of a snow slide shot across my mind. I took a quick glance over my shoulder and saw that my worst fears were realized. I knew that nothing could stop the slide. If it were not for the pursuit of the bear I could have stopped at the start and allowed the comparatively light rush of show to pass me, but it was already too late for this and the bear was gaining on me. The bear roared with pain from the wound I had inflicted upon him, until his voice was gradually drowned out by the increasing roar of the snow slide, which was already an awful avalanche. I did not dare to look again for several moments, during which I shot through half a mile of clear spruce and struck through a clump of heavy pines. Occasionally a boulder which had become disengaged from the main mass of snow and debris would come alongside of me and then leave me in the race, carried on by its greater gravity. Entering the clump of pines, I again glanced back momentarily, and through the mist of flying snow, not more than a rod behind, I saw the gleaming eyes of the grizzly. Then all my attention was required to steer my course safely at the mad gait at which I was going through the trees.

"In an instant I had whisked through this forest, the trees of which appeared to be flying up the mountain in a grand charge against the now overwhelming mass of snow and rocks, and in another instant they had joined the conquering avalanche, and were engaged in the pursuit of me and the bear.

"I could scarcely see on account of the blinding drift of loosened snow which had been aroused and the speed at which I was sweeping down the mountain side. Suddenly I found myself flying through the open air, and then again I struck the mountain. I had passed over a dreadful gully at least a hundred feet in the clear, and the thought flashed across me that I had at least got rid of the bear. But hot breath upon my neck convinced me of my error. The bear had also crossed the gully in safety and was still gaining upon me. He evidently felt that he had me, and gave a savage roar of triumph which sounded above the roar and din of the avalanche. I was saved by a miracle. I glanced over my head just in time to see a huge boulder crush the bear's skull and bound harmlessly over my head. But while the bear was out of the race the odds were largely in favor of a snow slide for a winner. Already the drifting snow was above my knees, and I expected momentarily to share the fate of the bear from some of the boulders hurled out of the terrible mass of moving matter so close behind. I had still a mile and a half to go, and while I was sweeping along with almost lightning speed the conviction was growing upon me that I would soon be a part of the snow slide. Suddenly, as if by inspiration, a thought flashed through my mind. It was that I could increase my speed by adding to my specific gravity. I cast my eye quickly to one side, and seeing a boulder bound out of the mass of matter, I grasped it in my arms. The effort almost cost me my life, for if the snow had not been piled up to my armpits I would doubtless have been carried off my feet. In an instant I saw that I had reasoned correctly, for my speed began to increase at a frightful rate. I fairly flew along, and before I had made half a mile more of the distance the snow around me scarcely covered my snow-shoes, and boulders were quietly sailing along by my side, sometimes knocking me gently, but doing me no harm.

"The speed was too great to keep my head, and for a moment I must have lost consciousness. When I came to myself I felt my speed greatly diminished. In an instant I realized the situation. I had struck the gulch, and was sweeping over it at a still frightful speed, but with the dreadful snow slide tumbling down upon my head. In an instant I threw the boulder away and dropped my rifle and staff and prepared myself for a dash up the opposite mountain in hopes of getting above the tremendous torrent which was filling up the gulch. I seemed to bound into the air as I struck the mountain and swept up its side, carried on by the fearful impetus which I had attained. The great wave struck the mountain, too, and exhausted its fury in one wild dash, which raised a column of snow hundreds of feet in height and shook the hills with its deafening roar. The column fell and closed around me, burying me completely under it just where I had come to a standstill. I put up my hand and I felt the open air above me, and knew that I was safe. I worked my shoes up as an incline and soon found myself on top of the snow. I looked around me and all was quiet again. I knew that there was no need to search for my horse, as he was buried beneath hundreds of feet of snow and rock, but protruding through the snow I saw the foot of a grizzly bear. I went over and pulled it out. It was the bone and foot, that was all, but it was evidently a portion of the cause of the trouble. I threw it over my shoulder and walked to Breckenridge, where I dined upon the bear's meat.

Novel Method of Housebreaking.

"Speaking about lizards," said a naturalist, "I will tell you a story that will probably astonish you. The incident I am about to relate occurred in India, and I won't undertake to describe the place or the people. The natives that I met there, however, were nearly all possessed with the belief that their chief mission in the world was to take possession of whatever they could lay their hands on. I was advised to keep things under lock and key, and so I did, but after a stay of a month I became rather careless, and, having the second story of a stone house, felt pretty secure. One night after I had put out my light and sat down to smoke, as was my custom, I heard a curious scratching noise under the window, and, looking out, perceived several figures below crouching in the darkness. I thought nothing of it, though, as there was no way for thieves to get in, and returned to my chair. But in a moment I heard the same scratching noise, as if some one were rasping the stone with a sharp instrument. For about ten minutes this continued. Every once in a while the noise ceased, and there was a thud as if some one had fallen. In the mean time, the moon, which had been under a cloud, came out, and hearing the noise nearer the window than ever I went over, and looked down through the lattice again. I saw three men. One was stooping down, and another upon his back was reaching up the wall. Soon, in some mysterious manner, the man moved directly upward. On he came with the curious scraping sound. Then there was a slip, and the man fell, and was caught by his companions. I had a heavy club in the room, and, taking it, I moved my seat over by the window, and lay low, wondering what sort of a machine they had that enabled them to get up a straight wall. In about twenty minutes, after several more slips and much scraping, I saw a black object moving up over the sill, but it was not the head of a man. A second later, however, a human hand grasped the window, and I brought the club down upon it and the black object with all the power I could muster. With a yell the would-be-thief went tumbling down the twenty feet or more of wall, and I soon heard footsteps going down the road on a dead run. I immediately ran down, calling my man as I went, expecting to find a rope or cord of some kind, but there was nothing of the sort, and I gave it up as a mystery. Stepping back to go in I stumbled over something, and, looking down, found it was a large lizard, stone dead. Its skull was broken. What do you suppose my man told me, and which I found out later was true? Nothing less than that I had killed the lizard by my blow at the thief, and that the animal had hauled him up the side of the house. These lizards are very powerful, and have long, sharp claws. When grasped by the tail and placed against a wall, up they will go with a force quite sufficient to pull up a small man after them. It was the scratching of the animal's claws that I had heard. I guess this is about as novel a method of housebreaking as there is on record. I understood, however, that it was not uncommon there.—*New York Sun.*

Foreign Emigration.

During the sixty years included between 1820 and 1880, the following countries were represented in the emigration to the United States, as follows:

England	894,444
Ireland	3,065,761
Scotland	139,547
Wales	17,868
Netherlands	44,319
Poland	14,831
Portugal	9,062
Russia	38,516
Austria-Hungary	65,558
Belgium	23,267
Denmark	48,636
France	318,716
Germany	3,062,054
Greece	487
Spain	28,091
Sweden and Norway	396,092
Switzerland	83,709
Turkey	619
Italy	70,181
All other countries	1,161,875

Most of the emigrants from Sweden and Norway, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Netherlands and Scotland are able to read and write. Many are very well educated, having enjoyed college privileges, and the advantages of travel. The total number of emigrants during 1882 was 788,992.

A Self-Satisfied Man.

A young man is walking gayly along the residential street. His demeanor is careless, cheerful, and self-conscious; his eyes sparkle, a smile is on his lips, and his pleasant face is slightly flushed. He is full of self-confidence and satisfaction.

What has happened to him? Has he made a fortune? Has he obtained a higher position in life? Does a loved one await him? Or is it merely—a good breakfast, a feeling of comfort, the fullness of strength, that thus expands his frame? Or may not even the beautiful eight-rayed cross of King Stanislaus of Poland have been hung around his neck?

No. He has only devised a slander about one of his friends, and he is carefully circulating it abroad. The same slander he heard from the lips of a third one—and believed it himself.

Oh, how content and complacent is this amiable, promising young man!—*Turgenieff.*

Mississippi has gained 100 per cent. in five years in manufacturing industries, having at this time $7,000,000 invested in such enterprises.

THE INVENTOR'S WIFE.

It's easy to talk of the patience of Job
Humph! Job had nothin' to try him:
Ef he'd been married to 'Bijah Brown, folks
wouldn't have dared come nigh him.
Trials indeed! Now I'll tell you what—ef you
want to be sick of your life,
Jest come and change places with me a spell
for I'm an inventor's wife.
And sech inventions! I'm never sure, when
I take up my coffee-pot,
That 'Bijah hain't ben "improvin'" it, and it
mayn't go off like a shot.
Why, didn't he make me a cradle once that
would keep itself a-rockin';
And didn't it pitch the baby out, and wasn't
his head bruised shockin'?
And there was his "Patent Peeler," too—a
wonderful thing, I'll say;
But it hed one fault—it never stopped till the
apple was peeled away.
As for locks, an' clocks, and mowin' machines, and reapers, and all sech trash,
Why, 'Bijah's invented heaps of 'em, but they
don't bring in no cash.
Law! that don't worry him—not at all; he's
the aggravatin'est man—
He'll set in his little workshop there, and
whistle an' think and plan.
Inventin' a Jew's-harp to go by steam, or a
new-fangled powder-horn,
While the children's goin' barefoot to school,
and the weeds is chokin' our corn.
When 'Bijah and me kep' company he warn't
like this, you know;
Our folks all thought he was dreadful smart
—but that was years ago.
He was handsome as any pictur then, and he
had such a glib, bright way—
I never thought that a time would come
when I'd rue my weddin' day;
But when I've been forced to chop the wood,
and tend to the farm beside,
And look at 'Bijah a-settin there, I've jest
dropped down and cried.
We lost the hull of our turnip crop while he
was inventin' a gun.
But I counted it one of my marcies when it
bu'st before 'twas done.
So he turned it into a "burglar alarm." It
ought to give thieves a fright—
'Twould scare an honest man out of his wits,
ef he sot it off at night.
Sometimes I wonder ef 'Bijah's crazy, he
does sech cur'ous things.
Hev I to'd you about his bedstead yit? 'Twas
full of wheels and springs;
It he'd a key to wind it up, and a clock face at
the head:
All you did was to turn them hands, and at
any hour you said,
That bed got up and shook itself, and bounced
you on the floor,
And then shet up, jest like a box, so you
couldn't see any more.
Wa'al, 'Bijah he fixed it all complete, and he
sot it at half-past five,
But he hadn't more'n got into it when—dear
me! sakes alive!
Them wheels began to whiz and whirl

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1884.

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

☞Our subscribers who wish to pay in wood, would oblige us by delivering it without delay.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 28.—A telegram to Commissioner Evans from Deputy Collector A. L. Stipe, 5th district of North Carolina, announces the capture of five illicit stills.

—The House has passed a bill abolishing the iron-clad oath.

Representative E. W. M. Mackey, of the Seventh District of South Carolina, died this morning.

—The Postmaster General, in reply to the inquiry of the House, says an itemized list of expenditures in the Star route fraud cases is being prepared, but that it would be detrimental to the public interests to give the names of persons indebted to the Government.

FOREIGN WARS.

LONDON, January 24.—The Dutch expedition which was sent to the relief of the captured crew of the British steamer Nisero, which vessel was wrecked on the east coast of Sumatra, comprised a battalion of infantry, under the Military Commander of Acheen. The expedition landed at Tenom, whose tribe had looted the wreck of the Nisero, held the 25 members of the crew, including one American, as prisoners, and refused all proffers of ransom which were made by the Dutch authorities for the release of the captives. The expedition effected a landing at Tenom on the 7th instant and the land and naval forces bombarded and burned the Rajah's capital. The resistance made by the natives was desperate. The Dutch forces fought well and captured two strongholds of the Rajah by assault, but lost several officers and men wounded. As stated in a dispatch on the 22d instant, the expedition was not successful in obtaining the captured crew and it is feared that they will all be killed, as the Rajah threatened to kill them when the British gunboat Pegasus was there in November and failed to rescue them.

MERV, TURKESTAN, January 24.—The Turcomans who have been marching through the country during the past month under the Mussulman fanatic, Khaf Seyd, numbering over 2,000, made an attack upon Meschid, capital of Khorassan, a few days ago. The Persian troops, which have been endeavoring to impede the progress of the Turcomans, have gradually retreated before them until they arrived at Meschild, where they were reinforced by troops sent from Teheran. The Persian army thus strengthened successfully repulsed the attacks upon Meschid by the Turcomans and dispersed their forces.

LONDON, January 24.—A dispatch from Ha Noi, Tonquin, dated January 19, says the French have made a reconnoissance in strong force in the direction of Bac-Ninh. They found the enemy strongly posted at the junction of the Red and Black rivers. The enemy's fire was harmless. The French anticipate a desperate resistance when Bac-Ninh is assaulted.

LONDON, January 24.—Advices from Madagascar state that the new Queen, Ranavalona III., was crowned on the 22d of November. The Queen and the Premier Taslava made speeches after the ceremonies, in which they declared that they would not surrender an inch of the country to the French.

BUCHAREST, January 24.—The Austrian Consul and the Secretary of the Austrian Consulate to-day went to a meeting of the Economical Congress, to which they had been invited by the president of the Commercial Club. On their arrival at the meeting about one hundred persons shouted "Out with the Germans!" and forced them to retire.

EGYPT.—General Gordon arrived in Cairo and held a conference with Sir Evelyn Baring, the British Minister. Colonel Coetlogan telegraphed from Khartoum that the report is revived that part of Hicks Pasha's army is encamped near Lake Rahad, but the report is considered doubtful.

The government is holding 10,000 troops in readiness to embark for Egypt in case of emergency. Clifford Lloyd, the Under Secretary of the Interior, is ill with fever at Cairo. Zebeh Pasha has been recalled from recruiting black troops. The Egyptian Ministry has sent a circular to the powers who participated in the International Tribunal, proposing the reassembling of the Judical Reform Commission.

KHARTOUM, Jan. 27.—Steamers recently sent to clear the Blue Nile have failed of their purpose. They were attacked by rebels with great fury. The latter waded out to attack and were only repulsed after eight rockets had been fired into their ranks and after they had suffered heavy loss. El Mahdi left El Obed nine days ago. His destination is unknown. He has 32,000 men and plenty of ammunition and Krupp guns. El Mahdi lost only 300 men during his engagement with Hicks Pacha.

—Gen. Newberry, one of the "Big Four" of the last Virginia Legislature, made a lengthy speech in the Virginia Senate Wednesday in advocacy of his resolution requesting Gen. Mahone to resign his seat in the United States Senate. Gen. Newberry is a strong speaker and bold are his utterances in the legislative halls as well as on the stump. In his speech he claimed that Senator Mahone had deserted the Readjuster Democrats who elected him Senator, and in his statement published after the November election had maliciously slandered the white people of Virginia. For these offenses Gen. Newberry claims that Gen. Mahone should surrender his commission as Senator. The resolution will doubtless pass both houses of the Legislature by large majorities.

—Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

—Mr. W. F. Askew has gone to New England to purchase machinery suitable for making and preparing wood pulp for the manufacture of paper at the Falls of Neuse. He has heretofore been using pulp imported from Norway.—*News-Observer.*

GENERAL NEWS.

GATHERED FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 26.—Ex-Gov. John Letcher died this morning at his home in Lexington, Va.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 22.—Jas. Nutt, the young man who killed Dukes, the murderer of his father and seducer of his sister, has been acquitted.

—William Combs, a farmer, 40 years of age, living five miles south of Elgin, Ills., cut his wife's throat on Saturday. In her dying agonies she wrenched the weapon from him and stabbed him fatally.

—Capt. Cash, an old sea captain, wants the Secretary of War and the Navy to offer a reward of $50,000 to any whaler who shall rescue the Greely Arctic exploring party. He thinks that the whalers, who are to start out in a short time, would exert themselves, if such a reward were offered, to reach Greely, and the rescue would thus be effected probably before a Government expedition could be fitted out.

—LONDON, JAN. 28.—The second exploring party descended into the mine Rhondda Valley, Wales, where an explosion took place yesterday, but were forced to return, owning to the presence of noxious gas. The workings are a complete wreck and 68 horses were killed. No trace was found of the first party of explorers, three in number, among whom was the manager of the colliery. Another party are preparing to make further attempts to explore the mine. Owing to this disaster a thousand men are thrown out of employment.

—Does advertising pay? Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who spends more money in advertising than any merchant in the United States, and has a steady profit of a million dollars a year, increases his advertising space in what is known as the dull season. In the Pennsylvania dailies he is now occupying twice as much space as during the holidays. The effect is what he expects; his trade continues brisk all the year round. No merchant in the world puts by profits more regularly, year by year, than Mr. Wanamaker, and few, if any, larger profits.

KINGSTON, ONT., January 25, 1884.—The settlers in the rear townships of Frontenac and Addington are in danger of starving, being unable to obtain provisions, in consequence of the stoppage of trains, snow having closed the northern portion of the line. In this city no business is being done; the farmers cannot get in from the country and the merchants are complaining bitterly. An extensive lumber dealer has telegraphed to the city that unless he can get provisions he will be obliged to close down his shanties. Such a state of affairs never existed in this locality before.

—The earnings of the Richmond & Danville railroad system seem to be better this year than last, notwithstanding the short crop. The report for December has been printed, and it shows that during that month the gross earnings of the Richmond & Danville, which we suppose includes the North Carolina railroad, amount to $334,000, being $22,000 more than for December, 1882. The net earnings on this line are $56,030 more than in December, 1882. The gross earnings of the Western North Carolina railroad for the same month were $33,784, being a gain of $6,000, and the net earnings were $12,170. To be sure the construction account is not embraced in this table.—*News Observer.*

—Since the establishment of the government there have been spent $105,796,000 in the improvement of our rivers and harbors. New York has shared in the subsidy to the amount of $9,539,974. Michigan comes next with a bonus of $7,828,356. Wisconsin $4,616,496. Little Delaware $3,043,635. Massachusetts and Ohio come next with not quite $3,000,000 each, while Illinois has had $2,350,000. North Carolina is eighth on the list having received $2,261,000. Texas is the only other State getting more than $2,000,000. Eight other States have had more than a million, while Tennessee has as yet secured but $85,000.

—New York is to have several new parks—out of town, we believe. In all 3,800 acres are to be devoted to three or four parks. They are to be made very attractive, with parkways 600 feet wide and 2½ miles long connecting them. The *Times* says:

"New York is sadly deficient in comparison with the other great cities of the world in the matter of public grounds. It has at present but one acre to every 1,361 inhabitants, while London has 1 to every 205, Paris 1 to 13, Vienna 1 to 100, Berlin 1 to 235, Philadelphia 1 to 300, Chicago 1 to 200, St. Louis 1 to 167, Boston 1 to 190, and so on. Central Park has brought to the city $17,000,000 over and above its entire cost in consequence of the increased value of adjacent property."

—*Wilmington Star.*

Goldsboro *Messenger*: Section 2,015 of the Code requires the road supervisors of each township to meet on the 1st Saturday in February and August of each year for the purpose of consulting on the subject of the condition of the public roads in their townships, and at the meeting on the 1st Saturday in February they are to elect a chairman of the Board.——The Goldsboro Oil Company have taken out State license for the sale of their "Prolific Cotton Grower," which they now manufacture here on an extensive scale. It promises to be one of the most popular fertilizers sold.

—Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best specific ever known for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will soothe the rough feeling in your throat, give the vocal organs flexibility and vitality, and enable you to breathe and speak clearly.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN L. BRIDGERS.—It was only yesterday that we learned of the death of Col. John L. Bridgers of Edgecombe county. He was born 29th of November, 1820. He was graduated at the University, read law and was successful in practice. He was a member of the Legislature for one term, served under Gov. Ellis as Councellor of State, and commanded the Edgecombe Guards at the battle of Bethel, Virginia. He was appointed Lieut. Colonel of Artillery and was in command at Fort Macon when he resigned on account of ill health. Col. Bridgers was an excellent farmer. He was a man of capital sense and of sterling character. We knew him well and esteemed him very highly. He was well informed in certain departments and it was instructive to talk with him concerning them. He was of simple manners and without pretense or ostentation—a true man in every relation of life. North Carolina can ill afford to lose such men as John L. Bridgers, James G. Scott and Thomas Sparrow, all of whom have "passed over the river" since the year began. Col. Bridgers was a brother of President Bridgers of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. He was buried in the beautiful little cemetery of Calvary Church, Tarboro.—*Wilmington Star.*

The State Exposition.

From the News and Observer.

We print to-day a draft of the proposed articles of agreement or charter of "The North Carolina State Exposition."

It will be noticed there is no superfluous language which clouds the subject or can mislead any one as to the exact meaning to be conveyed. The business to be done is the holding of a State Exposition of its products and its industries, for the purpose of aiding the development of the resorces of the State and inducing the influx of capital and desirable immigration into the State. The capital stock is placed at $25,000, to be divided into shares of $25.00 each. There is no personal liability to the stockholder. It is now, no doubt, generally known that the State Board of Agriculture is in full harmony with this work, and has agreed not only to place on exhibition at the Exposition the magnificent exhibit of the State's resources made at Boston; but the Board has also agreed to supplement this collection as far as it can, to make the exhibit as full and complete as possible. The board has, however, seen fit to require certain guarantees before actively commencing their work in this matter. These guarantees may be summed up as follows: That the citizens of North Carolina shall agree to make a creditable display of the products of the State, irrespective of the exhibit of the Board, so that altogether the Exposition may fairly illustrate the great resources of our grand old Commonwealth. The Board of Agriculture is keenly alive to the importance and advantage to our State of a first-class exhibit made here in North Carolina; and we sincerely hope that the movement will meet the hearty support of our people.

Now, let us consider what is needed to make the Exposition a complete success. 1. The amount of money to be raised as capital stock certainly seems very moderate, and the stock should be readily taken by the people of every section of the State. There is a chance of a return on the stock great or small according to the circumstances. 2. Even with the magnificent exhibit proposed to be made by the State Board of Agriculture, the sum of $25,000, as proposed would scarcely be sufficient for the required purposes, without another material element which enters into the success of the movement, viz: the county exhibits, but with these exhibits which should and probably will be made by the counties of the State, the success of the Exposition is, we think, certain with prudent management.

There will doubtless be present as visitors, besides our own people, many capitalists and representatives from leading newspapers of the North. A magnificent opportunity will thereby be afforded to the several counties of North Carolina in this Exposition—to well advertise their resources, and they will, we are sure, find in due time purchasers of their surplus lands, water-powers and mining properties. The county exhibits will, if properly made, constitute, in some respects, the very best feature of the Exposition. We therefore sincerely trust that the enterprising and representative men of each county will move at once in this direction. The grounds of the Agricultural Society can be had with their entire good will. These grounds now contain a number of large, commodious buildings, and but few others will be needed, including one large building at the railroad terminus in the grounds. These buildings will be the property of the Exposition Company, and will be sold as soon as its use for them ceases. The railroads in North Carolina will aid this work by all reasonable means, and will furnish transportation to and from the Exposition for all exhibits. It is confidently believed that the Richmond & Danville Railroad will lay a track from their line into the grounds, in addition to the one now operated by the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad. It is proposed to hold the Exposition for a space of four weeks—but these matters of detail will be settled by the corporate body. We are informed that the committee will at once have copies of the proposed charter printed and sent out with explanatory letters to persons in each county in North Carolina, inviting them to become incorporators and stockholders; also requesting them to be present at a meeting in the House of Representatives, in this city, to assist in the organization of the company; this meeting to be held on Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m., January 30th. We hope the committee on charter and incorporation will be aided in their work by prompt and favorable replies from every quarter. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Col. Coke, W. G. Upchurch, E. R. Stamps, Chas. M. Busbee, Wm. S. Primrose, Chairman.

BEFORE THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF WAKE COUNTY:

In the Matter of the Incorporation of the North Carolina State Exposition.

Articles of agreement, made and executed this ——day of ——, 1884, by and between ——and ——for the purpose of becoming incorporated, according to the Code, under the name and style of the North Carolina State Exposition, for the purposes and in manner hereinafter set forth, that is to say.

First: The corporate name of said corporation shall be "The North Carolina State Exposition."

Second: The business proposed to be done by said corporation is the holding of an exposition of the products and industries of the State of North Carolina for the purpose of aiding the development of the resources of the State and inducing the influx of capital and desirable immigration into the State, and the doing of such other matters and things and the exercise of such powers as may be necessary to the successful holding of such exposition or may be incident to or grow out of the same.

Third: The place where it is proposed to carry on the business of said corporation is at or near the city of Raleigh in Wake county.

Fourth: The length of time desired for the corporate existence of said corporation is two years.

Fifth: The names of persons who have subscribed to the capital stock of the said corporation are as follows:

Sixth: The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars to be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each.

Seventh: The stockholders in said corporation shall not be individually liable for the debts of the corporation.

Witness, &c.

TAR HEEL.

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The National Finances.

From the Youth's Companion.

The situation in which the National Treasury is placed, renders it necessary that Congress should devote much of the time of the present session to financial affairs. In the first place there is the great question of taxation, which demands the most serious attention.

It is always regarded as bad policy for a Government to raise a larger revenue than it needs. But our Government has, during the past three years, received four hundred million dollars in excess of the amount required to pay all current expenses, and to meet the interest upon the public debt.

This sum has, it is true, been used in diminishing the capital of the debt, and so it has not been wasted. That debt, however, has been so much reduced, together with the rate of interest upon it, that it is no longer a burden upon this rich country.

For this and other reasons which it would take much space to explain, the wisest statesmen do not regard it as good policy to pay off the debt so rapidly as we have been paying it. Yet if the present rate of taxation is maintained, the yield of the taxes is certain to increase with the growth of the country, and the surplus will be swelled instead of diminished.

The late Congress made great changes in the rate of taxation, both internal revenue and customs. But it is already evident, after a half year's trial of the new law, that the reductions made were not great enough to dispose of a large part of the surplus.

We have been receiving from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars which could be applied to the reduction of the debt, and during the current year we shall probably reach the former sum. About forty-five millions should be raised and used for the sinking fund. This leaves more than fifty millions of dollars, the product of unnecessary taxation, which should be remitted.

To do this wisely puzzles Congress. There are several plans proposed for accomplishing it. One is to take the amount off the tariff, or the duty on foreign goods imported. This method seems the most popular with the present House of Representatives, and with those who are in favor of "free trade."

The protectionists are divided between two schemes. One is to reduce the internal taxes upon whiskey, beer and tobacco. The other is to divide the excessive surplus among the several States in proportion to their population. The fear now is, that in the midst of so many suggestions, nothing whatever will be done.

Just at present both parties are timid and not willing to take many risks; because this year a President is to be elected, and a blunder would be disastrous to the party that makes it.

But there are other questions more or less dependent upon this one. The national bank currency is based upon Government bonds, as we lately explained; and if the Government continues to take up these bonds, the banks will lose money by keeping their notes in circulation. Accordingly, if the banks are to continue in existence, the rapid payment of the debt must cease, or a new basis for the circulating notes must be provided.

Then there is the silver question. The mints are piling up silver dollars at the rate of two million a month, as they have been doing for almost six years. A very small number of these dollars go into actual circulation. But the certificates which are issued for all the dollars remaining in the Treasury do go into circulation.

The policy of continuing to coin dollars so greatly in excess of the demand for them, is regarded by many people as very unwise. But, on the other hand, it is urged as a proper course to be pursued by other persons. Apparently the opponents of the coinage are growing more numerous, even among those who commend what has already been done. Still there is very little prospect that any action will be taken during the present session upon the silver question. It is easier to go on in the old way than to change the policy.

So the path of Congress is beset with difficulties. The course pursued will probably not be wholly satisfactory to the country, not even to the members of Congress themselves. But that most of our national legislators wish to adopt the wisest measures, and to make a foot of progress if they cannot make a yard, is beyond doubt.

Tall Men in North Carolina.

From the Washington Post.

The county of Greene, in the eastern part of the Old North State, is noted for large and tall men. There were born and raised in this county six brothers, all now living whose combined altitude is thirty-seven feet nine inches, an average of six feet three and one-half inches. Their aggregate weight is 1,350 pounds.

Col. Robert W Best, who now occupies a desk in the United States Department of Agriculture, is the oldest and tallest of the six brothers alluded to. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs 240 pounds.

At the time President Johnson, Secretary of State Seward and others visited North Carolina, in 1867, Col. Best was Secretary of State of North Carolina, and was one of the escort to meet the Presidential party at Weldon, welcome them to the State, and conduct them to Raleigh, the capital.

Mr. Seward, in responding to the address of welcome, which took place in the large dining room of the Weldon hotel, said he felt very much embarrassed on this occasion, for when planting his feet on North Carolina soil he found that the Secretary of State of the United States was completely overshadowed by the Secretary of State of North Carolina. This brought down the house at Col. Best's expense. But in his usual strain of good humor and quick repartee, Col. Best in reply said he was glad to know that the Secretary of State of the United States had found some one that he could look up to while in North Carolina. This brought forth renewed applause, and Mr. Seward said Col. Best had the better of him.

The Speight family, of the same county, one of whom was Governor and another United States Senator, were noted for being tall. Arthur, one of the brothers, was six feet seven and a half inches, and had a son Abner of the same height. Arthur used to tell a story in connection with his height which is too good to be lost. At the completion of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, from Weldon to Wilmington, the company gave an excursion the whole length of the road, and extended it to Charleston, S. C., on steamboats from Wilmington. Mr. Speight being one of the directors, was along. Just before the boat left, he was promenading on the wharf when a diminutive specimen of humanity approached, and asked him politely if he was going to Charleston.

"I am sir," replied Mr. Speight.

"Well, sir, I hope you'll not consider me too inquisitive, but I would like to know how you expect to go?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Speight, "I expect to go on that boat. How else do you suppose I can go?"

"I didn't know but you were going to wade."

For large men Greene county can beat the United States. Mr. James J. Jones, who died recently, turned the scales at 640 pounds. His grandfather, John Edmundson, weighed 475 and John, Jr., 365. The combined weight of these three was 1480 pounds.

TAR HEEL.

An Interesting Comparison.

The Raleigh *News-Observer* makes a comparison of the agricultural condition of North Carolina with that of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kansas. The figures are drawn from the census report and may be taken as correct.

The value of the farms in Massachusetts is $146,197,000; implements, $5,134,000; live stock, $12,764,000; repairs, $614,000; total invested in agriculture, $165,0000,000. The products were $24,000,000, or about 14 per cent. on the investment.

The figures for Pennsylvania are: Value of farms, $975,689,000; implements, $34,473,000; live stock, $84,242,000; repairs, $5,500,000; total investment, $1,101,000,000. The products were $129,760,000—say 12 per cent.

Indiana had farms to the value of $635,236,000; implements, $20,476,000; live stock, $71,000,000; repairs, $3,350,000; total investment, $730,000,000. The products were $114,707,000 or 16 per cent.

Kansas had in farms, $235,178,000; Implements, $15,652,000; live stock, $60,907,000; repairs, $2,687,000; total investment, $314,000,000. The products were $52,240,000—about 17 per cent.

North Carolina had in farms $135,893,000; implements, $6,078,000; live stock, $22,414,000; repairs, $1,868,534; total investment, $166,000,000. Total products, $31,729,611—about 32 per cent.

On the value of the property invested in agriculture North Carolina obtains by way of products 32 per cent., which is about twice the per cent. yielded in Kansas and Indiana, and more than twice the per cent. yielded in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. This does not take into consideration the cost of labor. Labor is higher at the North than with us—but then it works to better advantage. There is no reason why Northern farmers cannot labor just as efficiently here as in the Northern States. With one-half the investment here, the Northern immigrant will make as much in North Carolina as he can at the North. That's the point we wish to bring out. If a farmer in any of the Northern States has an investment of $5,000 it yields him, not counting his labor, say $800; the same investment at the South would yield him $1,600, not counting the labor.

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling, barn and tobacco barn.

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At the entrance of the new year the new WORLD desires to express its gratitude for the hearty welcome it has received and the magnificent success it has already achieved. Its welcome comes from the people. Its success is their work. They have indorsed its merits by more than trebling its circulation in six months, and by doubling its advertising. For this they are entitled to our warm thanks.

No Democrat ought to be happy without THE WORLD. We call upon our Democratic friends in every town and hamlet in the Union to START CLUBS for THE WEEKLY. They will get the ablest, brightest and cheapest newspaper in the country, as well as an earnest and steadfast missionary of pure and true Democracy.

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Reasonable Prices.

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H. W. FRIES.

Dec. 10th, 1883-2 mo.

Fifty-Seven Men Killed.

GUNNISON, COL., Jan. 24

At eight o'clock this morning a terrible explosion occurred at Crested Butte, in this county, in the coal mine of the Colorado Coal and Iron company. There were sixty-seven men in the mine at the time of the explosion. Of these, eleven, who were just entering, were thrown back by the force of the explosion and rescued. Of this number one has since died and all the others are badly injured. There are fifty-six men yet in the mine and as the entrance to the mine is blocked up they cannot be reached. They are all supposed to be dead. The explosion was of such force as to wreck the engine house, which stood fully one hundred feet from the entrance to the mine.

THE PENITENTIARY.—The report of the warden of the penitentiary shows that the total number of convicts in the State December 1, 1883, was 1,013. Of these 950 were males, and 63 females. Of the males 13 were white, 1 Indian, 836 colored. Of the females 5 were white, 58 colored.

During the twelve months from November 30, 1882 to December 1, 1883, there were received from the courts 432 convicts. Of these 52 were white males, 357 colored males, 1 Indian male, 2 white females, 20 colored females. Of the 432 prisoners received 200 were married, 215 single, 15 widowers, 1 divorced, 1 widow.

Of the prisoners, Wake sent 27, Mecklenburg 22, New Hanover 21, Edgecombe 18, Halifax 16, Forsyth 14, Wilson 14, Duplin 14, Wayne 13, Robeson 12, Iredell 11, Guilford 10, Lenoir 10, Pitt 10, Warren 10, Bertie, Caldwell, Camden, Cherokee, Dare, Davidson, Graham, Harnett, Henderson, Polk, Rutherford, Stanly, Tyrrell and Yancey sent none.

The terms of sentence were as follows: 52 one year, 7 one and a half years, 120 two years, 74 three years, 33 four years, 78 five years, 9 six years, 8 seven years, 1 seven and a half years, 5 eight years, 30 ten years, 1 twelve years, 3 fifteen years, 8 twenty years, 3 for life.—*News-Observer.*

—The New Orleans carnival, which opens February 21st, promises to be by long odds the largest and finest ever held in that city, and the inquiries for accommodations indicate that the crowd will be the largest ever drawn to the city on a similar occasion. On the 31st, the Knights of Momus will appear in a parade of unusual beauty, winding up with a ball. On February 23rd there will be a military display, in which the Fifth Maryland regiment, and troops from Detroit and other cities will take part; the unveiling of the Lee statue and a grand reception, followed at night by the ball of the Washington Artillery. On the morning of the 25th Rex will arrive, while at night Proteus will appear with his crew, a ball following. On the next day, Mardi Gras, Rex will usurp the morning with his many followers—and there will be a number of comic organizations parading this year—while Comus will be monarch of the night. Balls innumerable will be given that night by nearly all these organizations.

—The Harris Gray Cooper Mine in Person county, was sold last Saturday by Mr. E. W. Lyon, to a Pittsburg company.

Raleigh Register.

Early in February—as soon as the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

Raleigh Register,

a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. HALE will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive

AS A PREMIUM

either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready: THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25.

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Celebrated Bay State Boots

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	5.30 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	7.35 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	12.41 a. m.

☞ DIARIES.—A few Diaries on hand at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—Slight sleet Monday morning.

—Day's length have increased over half an hour.

I. W. Durham offers Tombstones at greatly reduced prices.

Permanent Fair Association meeting in the court-house, February 11th.

—Mrs. Geo. Rights presides at the organ at the Baptist church, Winston.

—The Messrs. Fries have a new engine and additional machinery in their woolen mills.

—Broadbay Public School will close Saturday, February 9th, "play day." Miss Bell Hendrix, teacher.

—The Davidson *Dispatch*, published at Lexington, is not for sale, as the publication will be continued.

—The Inferior Court of Stokes meets next Monday, and the Inferior Court of Forsyth in two weeks.

—Mr. Rhone, formerly of Norway, but late of New England, is in Salem. He takes his meals at C. L. Rights'.

—Last Tuesday was a regular Spring day. Unfortunately these warm January days are delusive and generally breed bad weather.

—Dr. H. T. Bahnson, of this place, was elected one of the Board of Directors of the Orphan Asylum, at the recent meeting of the Masons at Raleigh.

—The magistrates of Broadbay township will meet at D. Baily's on Saturday, 2nd day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

—M. L. Charles' little son was badly injured by the bursting of a gun in his hands on last Saturday. One hand very badly fractured.

—A company has been formed to be known as the Winston Agricultural Works for the purpose of manufacturing Tate's Patent Grain and Seed Separator and Grader.

—The attention of farmers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Baugh & Sons, in another column. The reputation of their Phospha e is world-wide. Send for Circular.

—We have received a pamphet copy of programme of the World's Exposition and Cotton Centennial, to open in New Orleans first Monday in December, under the auspices of the United States of America and Natural Cotton Planters Association. The capital of the exposition has been increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000

—Don't forget the Philharmonic Society Concert at Academy Chapel tonight. The programme is an excellent selection, many of the pieces given for the first time in the South. The object of the Concert is to assist in raising funds to enable representatives of the Society to attend the meeting of the Musical Association of Virginia and North Carolina at Petersburg, Va., in May next. Give them a rousing benefit.

COURT CALENDAR.—The spring term of the Superior Court in the 7th district, Judge John A. Gilmer, presiding, will be held, commencing as follows:

Davie—March 3rd.
Yadkin—March 10th.
Davidson—March 17th.
Wilkes—March 31st.
Alleghany—April 14th.
Surry—April 21st.
Stokes—May 5th.
Forsyth—May 12th.
Rowan—May 26th.

KNIGHTS' TEMPLAR.—Piedmont Commandery, No. 6. K. T. Masons was organized here on January 23d by Right Eminent Eugene Grissom, Grand Commander of K. T. of North Carolina, assisted by Sir Knights Chas. R. Jones and Chas. W. Alexander, of Charlotte, Commandery No. 2; Bernice Walker, Durham, Commandery No. 3; M. Bowes, John Nichols and Wm. Simpson, of Raleigh, Commandery No. 4. The following officers were appointed:

Most Eminent Commander—Dr. H. T. Bahnson.
Generalissimo—Dr. J. W. Hunter.
Capt. General—Mr. S. H. Smith.
Prelate—J. Q. A. Barham.
Senior Warden—S. E. Allen.
Junior Warden—H. X. Dwire.
Treasurer—F. G. Schaum.
Recorder—I. H. Nelson.
Standard Bearer—J. A. White.
Sword Bearer—M. W. Norfleet.
Warder—W. G. Bahnson.
Sentinel—H. A. Holder.

Industrial Items.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Albany Iron Works, in this city, resumed work to-day, giving employment to 1,500 persons.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Jan. 28.—Work was resumed this morning in the Allentown Rolling Mill Company's little mill, after a long period of idleness. This gives employment to one hundred persons.

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 28.—The Exeter Manufacturing Co., has notified its employees that after February 11th a reduction of not over ten per cent. will be made in their wages.

The Columbian Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, Mass.; the Boston Duck Company; the Thorndye Mill, the Cordis Mill and the Palmer Mills, of Palmer, Mass.; and the Warren Cotton Mills, of Warren, Mass., manufacturing cotton duck, blue and brown denims, cheviots, shirtings and tickys; also, the Nashau Cotton Mills, of Nashau, N. H., manufacturing a fine grade of brown cotton, in consequence of the low prices prevailing, begun to-day to run on half time for an indefinite period, or until the market so improves as to justify them running on full time.—*Wil. Star.*

—The Georgia cotton mills are doing well in spite of low prices and closing up of mills in the North. The John P. King mill at Augusta, Ga., is reported "in a most healthy condition." This mill cost $825,000. A special to the New York *Times* from Augusta, dated the 24th inst., says of this mill:—*Star.*

"The reports read at the annual meeting show the company to be in a most healthy condition. Large shipments have already been made to New York, and there has been no occasion to draw for money. Other cotton mills in this vicinity are in a flourishing condition, declaring good dividends and finding ready markets for all the goods produced. The cotton mills of Columbus, Ga., present a like condition. In marked contrast to reports from the North there is no trouble with the hands employed. General contentment seems to exist among the operatives, and the managers are not under the necessity of reducing wages below living rates in order to keep the mills afloat."

Moravian Synod.

SECOND DAY

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23rd, 1884.

Minutes of 1st and 2d Sessions read and after some amendments adopted.

The brethern of the Provincial Elders Conference, through their President, tendered their resignation to the Synod.

On motion, their resignation was accepted, but they were requested to exercise the functions of that office until their successors should have been elected.

The 3 resolutions of the Committee of 9, recommending changes in the Constitution, passed the 2d reading, the ayes being 29 and noes 1.

On motion, Synod resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Upon motion, Bro. Rights was appointed Chairman of the Committee.

There being several subjects for Committee to consider, it was agreed, on motion, to take up first the Finances of the Province. This subject was entered upon, and statement of the accounts for the year ending May 31st, 1883, called for and communicated by the Treasurer. Pending the consideration of the subject, a motion was carried that Committee rise, to meet again at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of Finances of the Province was resumed.

In further consideration of this subject the following was offered by Bro. Rondthaler:

Resolved, That an annual collection be instituted, and be rendered obligatory on every congregation belonging to this District; and that the proceeds of this collection be devoted by the Financial Board to the support of the ministry of old and new congregations, which after due examination shall be found as yet unable to support themselves. Adopted.

Committee then considered the matter of Ministerial Supply.

No action was taken on this, before a motion for Committee to rise prevailed.

Synod adjourned to meet again at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION. 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Synod again, on motion, went into a Committee of the Whole.

The Resolution on Ministerial Supply was discussed and finally adopted unanimously.

The third subject, viz: How to fill the office of Provincial Elders Gonference, being under consideration, it was agreed, on motion, to recommend that so much of the Constitution having reference to the election of the P. E. C., be amended so as to read, "The P.E.C. shall be composed of three brethren."

Further, agreed to recommend to Synod that in voting for members of the P. E. C., a majority of two-thirds be required, and that the Constitution be amended accordingly.

Resolved, further, that the Committee recommend that Annual District Conferences be held, on the plan of those held in the Northern District.

Motion that Committee of the Whole rise, was carried.

Synod adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

January 24, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Minutes read and approved.

Constitutional amendment and resolutions relating to the same passed 3rd reading. Ayes 27. Noes 1.

Report of the Committee of the Whole was called for and submitted. The various recommendations for amendments to the Constitution were adopted.

Synod adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion it was agreed to omit from Constitution, Article 8, §33 which reads as follows! "Synod has besides power to admit any other individual as an advisory, but not as a full member. The Synodal expenses and the expenses of ministers and delegates of this Province shall be defrayed by the Province. Also agreed to insert the following to §33 of Constitution, which designates the members of Synod, viz: "The Treasurer of Wachovia Sustentation." Also that §36, be so amended, that stated Provincial Synods shall meet every "third" year instead of every "sixth" year.

On motion, the Committee on Constitution was instructed to carefully consider the matter of Pensions, which has been the subject of much discussion in Synod, and to report such amendments as it may deem proper.

On motion, the Trustees of Salem Academy were requested to give to Synod some statement of the condition of the Institution, when a satisfactory account was rendered by Bro. Zorn, the Principal, of the financial condition of the same.

On motion it was ordered that the Trustees of Salem Academy make reports of the institution at every stated meeting of Synod.

On motion, it was agreed that all matters of constitutional amendment which have been considered and acted upon by Synod be now referred to the Committee of Nine, and that a draft of the new Constitution be presented to Synod for adoption, including whatever may be necessary from the General Results of 1879.

Adjourned.

The last day's business was principally the adoption of the various amendments to the Constitution, and the election of the Provincial Elders Conference and members of the Financial Board, with the following result:

Provincial Elders Conference—Revs. C. L. Rights, Edward Rondthaler, and R. P. Lineback.

Financial Board—Dr. J. F. Shaffner, C. T. Pfohl, and J. W. Fries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Yesterday, although it was Sunday, Mr. Henry Brookbanks came to town to get help to hunt up some meat that was stolen from one of his neighbors, Mr. Joseph Nelson, an elderly crippled man, living about three miles from town. He had killed one hog and that quite a good one, and on Saturday night somebody opened his smoke-house, took the "whole hog" and carried it off. Mr. Brookbanks got a search warrant, and Mr. W. C. Stafford and some others went with him and found the meat on the premises of a colored man, named Felix Winslow, hid under some straw; there was a pit dug in the ground, the meat in two sacks put in, covered over with plank and dirt, and finally the straw on top, and to all appearance perfectly safe.

The meat was all there, except one mess cut out of a shoulder. Felix was sent up to board with the Sheriff till court.

Some years ago he and Joe McGhee were tried for stealing corn and Joe went to the penitentiary for two years, Felix came clear. Mr. Nelson had no trouble in identifying his meat. Mr. Gunn, here in town, had all his meat taken in the same way some time ago, and it is believed by the same party.

The Moravian Synod, which came off at Salem last week, was an interesting occasion to many of us who participated in it, and I want to bear my share, with the rest of the country delegation, in returning thanks to the citizens for their, you might say with truth, unbounded hospitality. In fact, I heard some serious complaints against one of your not far off neighbors, Mr. H. A. Lemly, that he stopped Messrs. Harrison Crouse and Samuel Woosely on the President's highway, and entertained them and their horses sumptuously during the whole of the Synod. I staid with Uncle Adam, at the hotel, and had for room-mates the brethren Timothy Fishel and Emanuel Fishel, and fared tip top. We enjoyed it, and Anderson did his level best to see that we lacked nothing in the way of accommodations; he certainly has no superior as a waiter, and any one that finds fault with him must be hard to please. By the way, the hotel is full of regular boarders and has been all the winter,—something unusual, as heretofore it was only crowded in the summer; now it is all the year round, and some of the ladies are, I think, from Philadelphia and New York. Success then, to the "Old Hotel," its proprietor and all connected with it.

Speaking of Provincial Synods, reminds me the question was asked on the floor of the present session what the expenses of the last Synod were, and the Secretary answered, "*seventy five cents;*" and as there will probably not be another under the next three years, there will be no danger of bankruptcy on that score.

Quite a number of the Synodels, myself included, enjoyed another visit on Friday night, in accepting an invitation tendered us by Mr. F. H. Fries, one of the delegates from Salem, to visit the Arista Cotton Mills, and see it then when lit up by the electric light; and he himself conducted us through the different departments and imparted to us all the information we desired. In the weaving room there were one hundred and three looms in operation, and for every five looms there is one girl. We were struck with the lady-like appearance of all these girls; they were well dressed and looked neat and tidy; and one of our number remarked, that "it would be very hard to find anotaer such a lot of girls for beauty." As to that, I cannot say, as I am no judge.

In the name of those with me that night, I thank Mr. Fries for the enjoyment offered us on that occasion; and here I would just say, that in my wanderings round I have never found a set of cleverer men than the Messrs. Fries, one and all, are.

And last of all, going from one thing to another, I had a communication, the other day, from Rev. J. B. Lineback, who now lives in Lebanon, Missouri, in reference to a Christmas entertainment he had at a new formed home mission enterprise he inaugurated, about eight miles from Lebanon, and which he thinks will grow into something. He says it reminds him of Friedberg, and he calls it Macedonia. The people in that neighborhood seemed to be pleased with this Moravian way of spending Christmas.

Kernersville, Jan. 28th, 1884.

To Renovate Old or Neglected Orchards.

Written expressly for the Press.

The plow is the most useful implement for the purpose, to commence with, that I know of. A short bull tongue, though very sharp, is preferable; and plow as shallow as possible, so the plow runs deep enough to go under the grass roots, but avoid plowing deep enough to skin the roots of the old trees; but plow very finely in the months of November, December, January or February, if possible; and then, if the ground is in need of fertilizing material, nothing perhaps is better than wood ashes, and next comes good horse stable manure, scattered broadcast evenly over the whole orchard and let it alone for the winter rains, sleets, snows, &c., to carry the fertilizing elements of the ashes or manure down to the roots of the trees. Some time in the last of March or first of April plow again with the same kind of plow, but shallow as before, crosswise the other plowing; and a similar plowing the last of June or July will be sufficient for the first season, which will work wonders in the crop of fruit. The cutting away of dead limbs would of course be necessary, and remove all from the orchard.

Deep plowing of old orchards will prove unsatisfactory, decay and death to the trees will soon follow, as the feeding roots which are near the surface are broken up and destroyed, denying to the crop of fruit the benefits of the surface manuring. Such a course of cultivating an old or neglected orchard can be annually kept up, which will well repay the owner, the market value of the fruit being so greatly enhanced. But in many such old orchards the trees stand scattering and the owner wishes to grow some kind of a crop on the ground,—in such case the winter plowing and manuring can be done as before stated, and when spring comes any kind of cultivated crops can be grown without injury to the trees or fruit, if the summer plowing is shallow under and near the trees. Orchards that have been left to grass and weeds for several years are greatly benefitted by making a pig pasture of it, but not large hogs. Pigs three to six months old will root up every particle of grass in fall and winter, hunting insects and the tender grass roots, but will not root deep enough to injure the roots of trees which is equal or better for orchards than any kind of cultivation.

N. W. CRAFT,
Proprietor Cedar Cove Nurseries,
Shore, Yadkin Co., N. C.

LEWISVILLE, FORSYTH CO., N. C.,
January 23, 1884.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Messrs Griffith & Laugenour's mill has been badly damaged by the ice, which has caused much inconvenience in the community.

Craft & Harper's mill was stopped last week by eels getting in the wheel, which has often been the case before, their wheel being a turbine.

Much complaint among farmers that wheat is badly killed out.

Times, it would seem, in this vicinity are getting hard up. I learn that our merchant, Mr. E. H. Wright, bought last week a bundle of rags which contained three or four old cloth shoes, a saddle skirt and other articles too tedious to mention. A young man was seen in his store filling his pockets with coffee from the sack the other day.

I must close for it is now 20½ o'clock, and a good prospect for snow before morning. B. P. J.

Commissioners' Court.

A special meeting of the County Commissioners was held last week. The settlement agreed to between the Attorneys, and I.G. Lash's administrators was approved and confirmed, finally settling the railroad suit. Judge Thos. J. Wilson as agent, and as counsel in the case was allowed a fee of $2,000. Messrs. Watson & Glenn's commissions per cent according to contract, ordered paid, which amounted to a fee of $6,719.50.

The net amount of School funds now in Treasurer's hands for distribution was ascertained to be $6,932.14. The sum apportioned to each child in the county outside of the corporation limits of Winston, is $1.32½. The Treasurer was ordered to pay over to the Graded School committee of Winston $2,927.30, less his commissions, (87,81) this being the amount of the School funds raised in the corporation of Winston.

It was ordered that each School district in the county that has not a sufficient number of children to entitle them to $80 of the School funds, shall have the deficiency made up from the special funds.

T. T. Best, Esq., was authorized, and appointed agent to purchase one half acre of land for a county burial ground.

No other business of a public or important nature was transacted.—*Leader.*

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—The new Code provides that the county commissioners and finance committee shall be elected the first Monday in June.—*News.*

—The Leaksville *Gazette* says: Capt. N. P. Foard, of the Leaksville woolen mills, has an order for a lot of his fine blankets, from Jamaica, Mass. These excellent blankets are gaining a widespread reputation.

—A reward of $260 is offered by the Governor for Anderson Adams, colored, who murdered William Waugh, near Dobson, Surry county, on the 25th of December.

ROBIN ROOST.—The Charlotte *Observer* says there is a remarkable robin roost at Mack Stafford's, in Cabarrus county, about 15 miles from Charlotte, and the natives are having fine sport. Over two thousand birds were killed last Friday night.

—Chas. N. Vance, who has been in Washington City for two weeks past, has received an appointment as secretary of one of Senator Vest's committees. It is a very important and lucrative post, the salary being $2,200 per annum.

—Raleigh *News-Observer*: Mr. Patrick, commissioner of immigration, says the "crofters" from the Scotch island of Skye are to sail for North Carolina next Monday. There will be, it is now learned, 300 in the first party, instead of 150, as previously reported. They will land at Norfolk, and all will come to Richmond county, in this State.

—The Greensboro *Patriot* says: To the Greenshoro cornet band belongs the credit of getting up a prize contest among the bands of the State. It proposes to offer a suitable prize to the brass band making the best music on a given occasion. All the bands in the State will be requested to compete, and the committee of awards will be selected outside of Greensboro.

—Salisbury *Watchman*: There are 395 stamps for crushing ore in this State, and in addition, other crushing or reducing machinery equal to 164 stamps, making a total power for ore reducing equivalent to 559 stamps. This is a close estimate and probably does not include some of the less important or scattered mills.

—The Randleman Manufacturing Company at Randleman and Naomi, Randolph County, on Friday, 11th inst., manufactured in the two mills 22,000 yards of plaids, the best day's work ever done. When one remembers that 22,000 yards of cloth stretched out measures exactly 12½ miles in length they can give some estimate of the value of cotton mills. In addition to this they, on the same day, manufactured six hundred seamles sacks.

—Judge Graves is holding a special term of Iredell court, at Statesville, and one of the cases already disposed of is that of the young man Martin, a son of Lee Martin, of Wilkes, who some time last summer killed a young man named Reeves, while going to Statesville in a wagon. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Martin and Judge Graves sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

—There are in North Carolina 494,683 females and 465,268 males over ten years of age. Of these 393,211 males and 86,976 females have occupations. Of farmers, there are 314,228 males and 46,709 females, while there are engaged in professional and personal service 34,774 males and 34,347 females, in trade 15,793 males and 173 females, in manufactures, mechanics and mining, 28,416 males and 5,547 females. In North Carolina there are 28 persons to the square mile; in Alabama, 24; in Kansas, 12, and in Rhode Island, 254. There are 264,305 dwellings in North Carolina, 5 persons to a dwelling.

—M. Vicion des Lausiers, of New York, was in the city yesterday, on his way to Richmond county, where he proposes to found a colony of French people who wish to engage in silk culture. M. des Lausiers is a native of France, a practical silk grower, and was formerly superintendent of the New York Silk Exchange. He has established a silk farm at Genito, Powhatan county, Va., in connection with Mr. Geo. W. Wise. He says he has a number of French people in New York who are familiar with the business and are ready to come to North Carolina as soon as a suitable place can be procured. North Carolina, he says, has just the same climate and soil as Southern France and Italy, and is equally as good for silk culture as those countries. We wish him much success.—*Raleigh News-Observer.*

—An extensive cave-in occurred at Pleasant Valley, a mining town a few miles from Wilkesbarra, Pa., on last Friday night. Over fifty acres of surface was affected, and in many places the ground sank over two feet, wrenching houses, but none fell. People are moving away and the ground is not considered safe.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular communication of Winston Lodge, No. 167, A. F. & A. M., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise God to remove from our midst by death, our brother, Richard Furgurson, who was born May 13th, 1800, and died January 9th, 1884, aged 83 years, 7 months and 25 days. Our departed brother connected himself with our Order in early life in the days of his sight and prosperity, and lived a zealous and devoted member of the same until he was called from labor to rest, to the refreshment of that which is to come by the Divine Master at the sound of whose gavel all, from the highest to the lowest, the most exalted to the most humble, must obey. "The voice at midnight came," but found him on the field, a veteran slumbering on his arms, ready the moment on command to meet thy God prepared. It was midnight to him who had lived and labored over four score years, and had faith that "death is another life." He was worthy and well qualified, duly and truly prepared at the close of his labors to present such work as was fit for the builders use. We fully realized "how good and how pleasant it was for brethren to dwell together in unity," and felt in a measure that charity which extends beyond the grave, he recognized the best that ever lives on errands of mercy in behalf of worthy distressed humanity, the knee that never failed to bend in supplicating Divine favors and blessings, the ever faithful breast to receive and hold sacred truths communicated, the hand that was ever ready to hold up and support the weak and the faint, and the tongue that was ever ready to whisper sweet counsels and advice to the worthy and the true.

When our brother sought through friends the mysteries of Free Masonry and knocked at the door, it opened wide its portals and proved to him more than the most sanguine could have conceived. The emblems of Free Masonry did not seem meaningless to him, but he passed and has been raised to the Grand Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides, where all good Masons who meet upon the level, act upon the plumb and part upon the square, hope at last to arrive when the labors of this life have ended. And in token of our regard for our brother as an upright man and true Mason, and our respect for his memory,

Resolved, That this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, recognizing that the order has lost an earnest, zealous and true man, the community a good and loyal citizen.

Resolved further, That we extend to his sorrowing companion, the one widowed by this sad dispensation of Providence, our heartfelt sympathies in her sore bereavement.

Resolved furthermore, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the widow of the deceased, Salem Lodge, No. 289 of A. F. & A. M., Clinton Lodge, No. 107 of A. F. & A. M., of which he was a member, and Winston *Leader* for publication, with requests that other city papers and Salem PRESS copy.

M. W. NORFLEET, } *Committee.*
J. Q. A. BARHAM, }
H. X. DWIRE. }

EASTER TERM, extending from January to March, of the Eightieth Annual Session of

SALEM ACADEMY

begins January 7th, 1884.
Spring Term begins April 1st.

NOTICE!

SALEM, N. C., Jan. 28, 1884.

All persons interested in the organization of a permanent Fair Association, to develop the agricultural, mechanical, mining, manufacturing and stock growing interest of this portion of the State are requested to meet at the Court House in Winston on Monday, February 11, 1884 at one o'clock, P. M.

Respectfully,
F. H. FRIES,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

MARRIED.

December 23rd by Jacob Yokely, Esq., at the residence of J. M. Raper, in Teaguetown, JOSEPH SMITH to Miss FLORA B. SWAIM, all of Davidson county.

At the residence of Jacob Yokely, Esq., JOHN S. BODENHAMER to Miss AMANDA E. SMITH, all of Abbott's Creek township, Davidson county.

At W. G. Hamilton's, on Sunday, 27th inst., Mr. W. F. YOKELEY to Miss JANE HINE.

Tomb Stones

AT REDUCED PRICES.

I have reduced the price on all kinds of plain Tombstones

I will make it to your advantage to come and see me.

I am here all the time, and give my *personal attention* to every order.

I. W. DURHAM,
Winston, N. C.

Jan. 1st, 1884.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 21st.

AT SALEM ADADEMY.

Grand Art Entertainment.

MR. CHAS. M. CAUGHY

has the pleasure to announce his great illustrations of

Italy, London and Paris,

On Friday evening, with full explanation as they appear upon the Canvas, impressing the beholder in such manner that he need not CROSS THE OCEAN TO SEE THEM IN REALITY.

Giving all an opportunity to enjoy this beautiful and instructive exhibition

ADMISSION - - - 25 CENTS.

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VALENTINES

AT THE

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM. ☜

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

NEW YORK HERALD.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

It contains all the general news of the Daily Edition of the Herald, which has the largest circulation in the United States,

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it is the most valuable chroniele of political news in the world, impartially giving the occurrences and opinions of all parties, so that all sides may be known. In the department of

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the Herald has always been distinguished by the fullness of its cable despatches. The new transatlantic telegraph cables will increase facilities.

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of the Weekly Herald is practical. It goes to the point, and does not give wild theories. The farmer will save many more than

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from the suggestions of the farm department alone, concerning soil, cattle, crops, trees, buildings, gardening, poultry and agricultural economy.

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—FAMILY BIBLES at Blum's Bookstore.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. S. P. Wilds, well known as city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 58th St., New York, 1st October, 1883.
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which rendered so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear anything over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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Best Purgative Medicine

cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.

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SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$1 00	to 1 10
Corn, per bushel,	00	to 80
Oats, " "	45	to 50
Rye, " "	00	to 00
Barley, per bush	00	to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 25	to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00	to 0 65
Peas, (white,) " "	90 00	to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00	to 00
Beans, (white,) " "	90	to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00	to 0 00
Pork,	07	to 08
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00	to 00
" Hams	00	to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	90	to 1 00
Eggs, per pound,	00	to 20
Butter, per pound,	15	to 25
Tallow, " "	6	to 08
Beeswax, " "	00	to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90	to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	70	to 0 90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00	to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	04	to 00
Chickens,	15	to 25
Hay, per hundred,	50	to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00	to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00	to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00	to 6 00
" Good	8 00	to 12 00
" Bright	9 00	to 10 50
" Fine	15 00	to 18 50
Fillers Common	9 50	to 11 00
" Good	12 00	to 15 00
" Fine	15 00	to 20 00
Wrappers Common	15 00	to 20 00
" Good	25 00	to 40 00
" Fine	40 00	to 50 00
" Fancy	0 00	to 00 00

LOST! A pair of gold eye-glasses with chain attached, on last Thursday, after 4 P. M. The finder will please bring them to this office. Suitable reward given.

Vick's Floral Guide,

For 1884 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and Post Office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

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JAMES VICK,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE

PHILADELPHIA TIMES, 1884.

THE TIMES will enter upon the new year stronger and more prosperous than ever before in its history—more widely read and quoted, more heartily commended, and more fiercely criticized, with a more complete organization, and an abler staff of contributors and with the same independence and fearlessness that has made it successful and powerful in the past.

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Philadelphia.

1884 THE DAY. 1884

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NEW YORK'S GREAT PRISON.

LIFE AMONG THE CONVICTS IMMURED IN SING SING.

How Newcomers are Made Into "Tigers"—A Regiment and a Half of Busy Prisoners.

After all, the State prisons of Concord, Auburn and Sing Sing sort are pretty much alike, writes a correspondent of a Boston paper. You see great rows of shops, chimneys belching smoke, gangs of convicts marching to and fro at morning, noon and night, and there is ever the same dull routine, which rarely varies summer or winter. The dismal waste of human opportunities, which comes to be one's uppermost thought in inspecting these vast penal establishments, makes one sad. It is horrible, the whole thing. I could not help wondering why the men did not make one mad rush out on the piers and plunge into the water on the free-flowing river, and so end it all. The interior of Sing Sing is not cheerful. The cells are built back to back, in six tiers, and there are in all 1,200 cells, beside some few outside. In these 1,200 odd cells are placed over 1,500 men. It is a sadly overcrowded prison. It is to be borne in mind that Sing Sing is the place where the New York city courts send their convicts and that it is, in fact, the one State prison of the great metropolis. The cells at Sing Sing are very small, too small for the sleeping accommodation of a human being, and when two men are placed in one cell, as is often done, all sanitary laws are defied. The cells are seven feet long, but only three feet and four inches wide! Think of that. There is not room enough therein to swing the most diminutive cat without the greatest danger—to the cat. Think of passing your Sundays in one of these stone and iron boxes, and think, too, of a summer night in a closet of such liliputian size. It is not the fault of the present management of the prison that the accommodations are so poor, for Sing Sing prison was built thirty-four years ago, and the projectors thereof now occupy, for the most part, the usual six feet by two of mother earth, narrower quarters than they built for living men.

On the train which brought me to Sing Sing were five young men in handcuffs, the latest installment from the metropolitan courts. One was a colored fellow, two unmistakably Irish, and two of American lineage. As they entered the prison doors to begin their servitude of years, a batch of released men walked out into the free morning air under the cheerful sun. What a sensation of infinite relief it must be to be able, after many years of prison life, to walk out into unwalled space, and to be able to look about without meeting a keeper's watchful eye! The released men walked with swinging step up the hill, and cast no look behind.

The newcomers were a doleful contrast. They were marched to the clerk's room, where a short young man with a red mustache, seated at a table with a big record book before him, asked the men in turn the routine questions, including the pertinent inquiry: "Were you ever in prison before, and where?" Several of them had "done time," some in prison, others in county penitentiaries. While one man was undergoing questioning, the others had to stand with folded arms, facing the wall. They looked blue enough. Finally, each man was asked to empty his pockets and take off his jewelry. Plated cuff buttons and studs, watch chains, keys, rings, etc., were taken off and put in packages against the day of release. One young man said of his sleeve buttons: "They are not worth saving." Then the clerk told the men that they would be dealt with humanely, and as kindly as prison regulations would allow, if they continued obedient to the prison rules, and he stated to each man the amount of commutation time he could secure by uniform good conduct. The men then formed in Indian file and were marched off to another building, where I saw them strip themselves of their clothes and take a warm bath with plenty of soap. Their old clothes were taken away, never to be returned to them, every prisoner on release being furnished with a "State suit," or a prisoner's cast-off suit. The suits discarded on entering the prison are cleansed by immersion in brine, etc., and finally placed in the clothing-room for men to wear away, if they prefer old clothes to a "State suit," as they generally do. After the bathing the men were furnished with striped suits, and they then submitted their mustaches or beards to the convict barber in waiting for them. They looked thereafter like all the rest of the work-a-day prison world. Then they are each taken to a cell, and locked up against the morrow, when each man of them would be set at work in one of the shops, and would thus have entered on his routine of life to last for years. Thereafter, the marching in lock-step, the eating of prison hash side by side with felons of all degrees, the sleeping in a stone box, the utter subjection of the man to a routine as rigid as cast-steel and as inexorable as adamant. This is convict life in the great State prisons of the land. This is the almost inevitable result of crime. "Only young and foolish thieves expect to keep out of the places," said a convict of experience to me a few days ago at the Eastern Penitentiary, in Philadelphia.

"The punishments here are severe," said the red-mustached clerk to the young men standing before him with folded arms. Yes, they are severe. The brutal "paddle" is no longer employed in the State prisons of the Empire State. The paddle was an instrument of leather with a short handle. The principle of the thing is the wrist and the human hand. In plain English, "paddling" meant a leather spanking. And such a spanking meant blistering business. It was inhuman and bad in every way. The paddled convict choked down his wrath, and thought of the time when he might "take it out on the paddler.

What do they do now? Here at Sing Sing they have two modes of punishment, the dark cell and a bread-and-water diet, and the tying-up plan. The latter is singularly effective. The convict is brought in handcuffed, and his wrists are tied to a sliding piece of board, which can be so adjusted to pull the tallest man upon his toes. Half a minute of standing on tip-toe in this fashion "weakens" the toughest subject. "No use trying to be tough here," said a convict; "the man that sets up to be a prison 'tough' here will give in when he gets hauled up on one of these machines." I imagine that the most insensitive man would yield to this process in a minute's time. Mr. Connaughton says that they ask to be let down in much less time. It is curious that the tied-up man cherishes no such revengeful feelings as the padded man, but it is so. Then there are other disciplinary punishments, such as taking away a man's reading lamp or depriving him of his Sunday dinner, which is somewhat more tempting than that of week days. But the solitary cell ought to be a most effective punishment. A man must indeed be a prison "tough" who can endure lying down on a hard pavement to sleep and dieting on limited bread and water. If he keeps up a week, he must indeed be tough in every fiber of body and stomach. The interest of prison contractors is, of course, to have men punished in such a way that they will not be long detained from work. In former times they were said to favor the paddling performance, as it did not keep a man long from work.

Here at Sing Sing the convicts eat in a huge, low-studded dining room. They are permitted to read religious papers only; they are not allowed to make trinkets in their cells; they are never permitted any recreation in the prison yard. The discipline is severe. No soups are made here, Warden Brush believing that spoon diet is unsatisfactory in every way. Stews, however, are prepared, and hash is a regular article of diet, and is preferred to soup by the old prison "rounders," who have tried many prison bills of fare.

The First Woman Who Wanted to Vote

At a meeting of the American Historical society the Hon. John L. Thomas read a paper entitled "Margaret Brent, the First Woman in America to Claim the Right to Vote."

Two hundred and forty years ago, in St. Mary's City, on the river of the same name, flowing into the Potomac river, near Point Lookout, Margaret Brent lived. She landed there with her sister Mary in November, 1638, aged thirty-eight years, five years after the landing of Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Governor, and provincial governor of Maryland. Mr. Thomas thought he must have been much in love with Margaret Brent. Mr. Thomas gave an account of the exciting troubles from 1634 to 1680, the period of the dissensions about Kent island and the Claiborne rebellion. Margaret Brent, Mr. Thomas says, only appears at times in the annals of the colony, but she was evidently a woman of great influence. History says she was connected with Lord Baltimore by blood or marriage. Mr. Thomas described her as having brains, courage, executive ability, and great loyalty to any cause she espoused. He thought she must have been handsome, or she could not have held her power. Men control by brain power, but there must be something more than brain power when a woman controls. In 1647 Leonard Calvert died. He had not time to write a will. He said to Margaret Brent, "Take all and pay all." Then he asked for a private conference with her, and she received his dying words. She took the governor's house and lived in it. Later she sold it to Governor Stone. As Leonard Calvert was agent for Lord Baltimore, she claimed control of all rents, issues and profits of Lord Baltimore, and did not care if the latter was pleased or not. The court confirmed her in this position. She claimed she had a right to vote in the assembly as the representative of Leonard Calvert and also of Lord Baltimore. She claimed not one but two votes. On January 21, 1648, when the legislators assembled at Fort St. John's she demanded her right to vote as a member of the general assembly of the State of Maryland.

Her subsequent career was sketched to show that this refusal to let her have a vote in colonial affairs did not break her spirit. In 1661 she was sixty years old. There is no record of her death, but it is supposed she died in Lancaster county, Virginia.

Where People Travel Fastest.

Through trains on the Belgian roads run at the rate of forty-two miles per hour.

Switzerland and Russia have no railway trains that run faster than twenty-seven miles per hour.

The Shore Line express from Boston to Stonington makes over forty-six miles per hour.

A train from New York to Boston, via Springfield, takes, including stops, three hours and three minutes to run the 234 miles, the running time being forty-two and five-tenths miles per hour.

On the Berlin-Potsdam-Madgeburg railroad, part of the through line between Berlin and Paris, twenty-four and three-quarter miles have been run in thirty minutes, and fifty miles in one hour and nine minutes.

In Italy the only fast train is the mail train, which goes from Bologna to Brindisi, 472 miles, in fourteen hours, fifty-six minutes, which, including three stops, is at the rate of thirty-one five-tenths miles per hour.

In Germany the fastest train is from Berlin to Hanover, on the Magdeburg-Halberstadt railroad. It makes 158½ miles in three hours forty-eight minutes, including three stops. The actual running time is forty-four two-tenths miles per hour. Some miles are run at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour.

On the Orleans line, from Paris to Bordeaux, 359 miles are run in nine hours and ten minutes, including seventeen stops, being an average of over thirty-nine miles per hour. From Paris to Marseilles, the distance of 536 miles is covered in fifteen hours. From Calais to Paris, on the Northern railroad, trains run at over thirty-nine miles per hour. One run of twenty-seven miles is made at the rate of forty-five and five-tenths miles per hour.

The train known as the "Flying Dutchman," of the Great Western railroad, runs from London to Bristol, a distance of 118¼ miles, in two hours and thirty-six minutes, or at the rate of forty-five and three-tenths miles per hour, including two stops, amounting to eleven minutes. Excluding these stops, the speed is forty-nine miles per hour. The distance from London to Swindon, seventy-seven and a quarter miles, is made in one hour and twenty-seven minutes, without stopping, or at the rate of fifty-three and three-tenths miles per hour.

How to Make Burnt Cork.

The popular impression about the application of burnt cork by minstrel performers is that it is rubbed on the face and hands of the performer from a cork whose end is charred in a convenient gas jet. This is incorrect. To supply the burnt cork used by minstrel performers of this city occupies the entire time and earnest attention of one interesting character. A little man, whose place of business is on the curbstone on the north side of Pine street, explained to a reporter the process of making it.

"I first gather my corks. I get them from the big bottling houses, who buy lots of bottles—many of them with corks that wouldn't keep the air out of wine or beer.

"When I get ready to burn I put the corks into those three wash boilers you see there with holes punched in their sides and bottom, sprinkle alcohol over them, and set them afire. Then I fill one of those muslin sacks with the charred cork, and knead the sack in this barrel of water. That forces the powdered charcoal through the sack into the water.

"When I have worked all my charred cork through this sack into the water, I drain the water through a close canvas sack you see on that frame there, and what remains in the canvass sack is ready for the artists. I put it up in one pound tins, and they use it out of them. When a performer is ready to 'black up,' as they call it, he takes a little of this black paste in his hands and washes his face, neck and hands in it, and he is blackened as you see him on the stage."—*San Francisco Call.*

Ruined Cities.

The failure of the Comstock mines, says the New York *Star*, brings hopeless ruin upon Virginia City, Nev. This place and Gold Hill, which is practically a part of the same town, had 35,000 inhabitants eight years ago, merchants with $1,000,000 capital, a score of men worth from $800,000 to $30,000,000 each, private homes that cost $100,000, and hotels and everything else to match. Now there are but 5,000 inhabitants, nearly all miners and gamblers; the fine houses are all carried away or abandoned, real estate cannot be sold for the amount of the taxes, nothing can be sold which is worth carrying away, and in a little time the gorgeous city must entirely disappear.

The oil belt of Wyoming is said to be three times as large as that of Pennsylvania, and a railroad is soon to be constructed through the district.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Poultry Notes.

Ground bones are necessary for the chickens to make egg-shells of.

Thin shells are caused by a lack of gravel, etc., among the laying hens.

Because a bird has won a prize it by no means follows that it is suitable for breeding purposes.

Never feed your fowls damaged grain or tainted food. See that the water they drink is clean and good.

Overfeeding is an error of which amateurs are only too liable. It renders fowls not only indolent but unhealthy.

A hen that once eats eggs will always do it, and should be got rid of. When one breaks the eggs the others will help her eat them, and so the whole flock learn the vice. To find the culprit, leave a glass egg in the nest and watch for the one that tries to break it.

Every chicken which had the gapes has been entirely cured by being made to inhale tobacco smoke. The treatment has done no harm, and the trouble of smoking is but little, if it is done when the chickens are in the coop. It takes but a moment to put them into a basket, and five minutes is as long as they should be subjected to the inhalation of the smoke, and not so long if it is strong enough to produce stupor.

Cultivation of Fruit Trees.

The following from an exchange is worth the attention of amateur fruit growers:—"Instead of 'trimming up' trees, according to the old fashion, to make them long-legged and long-armed, trim them down, so as to make them even, snug and symmetrical. Instead of manuring heavily in a small circle at the foot of the tree, spread the manure, if needed at all, broadcast over the whole surface, especially where the ends of the roots can get it. Instead of spading a small circle about the stem, cultivate the whole surface broadcast. Prefer a well pulverized, clean surface in an orchard with a moderately rich soil to a heavy manuring, and a surface covered with a hard crust and weeds and grass. Remember that it is better to set out ten trees with all the necessary care to make them live and flourish, than to set out a hundred trees and have them all die from carelessness. Remember that tobacco is a poison, and will kill insects rapidly if properly applied to them, and is one of the best drugs for freeing fruit trees rapidly of small vermin. Finally, do not neglect to set out as many fruit trees of different varieties as you possibly can. If you have but a small farm put on the fewer number of trees, but put out as many as you can find space for. Larger farm, more trees. Fruit evaporators are comparatively inexpensive, they are very easily operated, and properly dried fruit is always salable. If your farm is near a railroad you will be able to sell every bushel of fruit for city consumption that you may happen to raise, and you will realize satisfactory prices for it."

Preserving Salt Meat.

Much of the corned beef and salt pork put up by farmers becomes tainted or completely spoiled during the summer and fall. The injury is not caused by using too small amount of salt. As a rule, much more salt is employed than is necessary to preserve the meat. Sometimes it contains impurities that cause the meat to contract a bad flavor. Pure salt should be employed for preserving meat and dairy products. It costs but little more than that which is impure, and it is more satisfactory in all respects. Meat packed in a barrel and covered with brine becomes tainted or spoiled in consequence of small portions of it or some of the fat or blood it contains coming to the top of the brine. The air comes in contact with it there and decomposition takes place. The products of the decomposition of animal substances always have an unpleasant taste and smell, and these in the case of meat in a barrel are communicated to the brine and from thence to the meat. Meat packed in brine should be cut in pieces with a very sharp knife. This will leave the edges smooth. After it has been for a few days in the brine the latter should be poured off and boiled. The boiling will cause all the impurities to rise to the surface while the blood will be coagulated. These substances should then be skimmed off, and when the brine is cold it can be returned to the barrel. If the brine does not continue pure, the operation of boiling should be repeated. Special pains should be taken to keep the meat under the brine at all times. A perforated top or false cover, or a frame-work, should be rested on the meat and be weighted down by a clean stone. If these precautions are employed, the liability of spoiling will be very slight.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Protecting Manures.

There is some difference of opinion as to protecting manures against rain, wind and the exhausting effects of the sun. Doubtless all these have an injurious influence upon the manure heap, and it is certainly true that without any moisture at all from rain, it will not be improved. However this may be, we are very certain that unlimited exposure to the weather will prove highly injurious to the quality of the manure. A leading farmer told us some time ago that he regarded the complete exposure of the manure heap through the winter and until it can be used in the spring, to damage it fifty per cent. In other words, one load of well-protected manure is worth two of the exposed. This seems almost incredible, but it may not be far from the truth.

There is no question that a subject which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure, and causes him to give so much attention to it, possesses great merit. His straw is not to be sold because it is to be converted into manure. Stock is fed through the winter for the express purpose of accumulating manure. Articles that scarcely pay to send to the city are, nevertheless, hauled there in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure gathered is frequently all the season exposed to the sun, wind and rain until it is greatly diminished in value—one-half according to the opinion of our agricultural informant. The trouble is, that few really believe that exposed manure undergoes this serious loss. Hence in arranging farm buildings—and we mean many that are so arranged—it will pay well to look almost as much to the preservation of the manure as of the hay or grass; and those whose buildings have no provision for this purpose, cannot spend twenty-five to fifty dollars better than in putting up a shed under which the manure heap may be protected against these adverse influences.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Feeding Cattle.

It has been claimed that the methods of breeding and feeding cattle have been so much improved of late years that the period of maturity has been hastened more than one-half. That is, a sheep or a pig which matured at three years or a steer which was ready for slaughter ta five years formerly is now ready for the butcher at less than half these ages. Pigs are said to be ready for pork at nine months, wethers for mutton at twenty months, and a two-year old steer is ready for the block at that age. It is to be feared that these claims are greater than can be justly allowed. No doubt some animals by excessive forcing are made as fat and reach as heavy a weight at these premature ages as others used to do in twice the time, but it is a question if this forcing is profitable either to the feeder or the consumer. On the one hand, an animal is forced to consume as much food in two years as was formerly spead over four years, so that on the whole there is no gain but in time, while on the other hand the consumer has very immature or half-grown meat, which is devoid of flavor and nutritive quality, and the meat is overloaded with fat, which is a waste. Physiologically it is a matter of doubt if the muscular growth of an animal can really be hastened by any process of feeding. Fat can be produced, no doubt, but fat is a diseased condition of the system, and an excessively fat animal would soon die under continued feeding. But if we examine the meat of one of these young overgrown animals it is found to be in very great disproportion to the fat. It is quite common, for instance, for the nine months old pigs which weigh 300 pounds to be turned wholly into the lard kettle because the few pounds of flesh under the fat is not salable or useful as food. On the whole, it certainly does appear as if we had carried the forcing system of feeding to an unprofitable extreme. Every year the losses of swine by disorders clearly traceable to over-feeding increase in number, and although we are told that the dreaded diseases have been overcome and have disappeared, yet the feeding season no sooner begins again when the hog cholera breaks out as plentifully as at any time before. It is a question if we can safely follow English precedents in this respect of forcing animals to prematurity. Certainly, if we are to suffer the pains and penalties, the diseases and losses among our live stock, which English farmers are complaining of, it is very clear that we cannot afford to do it and had better make haste more slowly.—*New York Times.*

Recipes.

CUSTARD PUDDING.—To one quart of milk take six eggs, one cup of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Scald the milk and pour over the eggs and sugar after they are beaten; add a small piece of butter and bake one-half hour.

BOILED ONIONS.—Peel and lay in cold water half an hour, then put into a saucepan with enough boiling water to cover them; cook fifteen minutes and drain off the water, re-covering with boiling water; boil until tender; season with salt, pepper and butter.

POTATOES A LA CREME.—Put into a saucepan three tablespoonfuls of butter, a little chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Stir up well until hot, add a small teacupful of cream, thicken with two teaspoonfuls of flour, and stir until it boils. Chop some cold boiled potatoes, put into the mixture and boil up once.

SAGO PUDDING.—Boil three tablespoonfuls of sago in a quart of milk, add a pinch of salt. When cooked set it to cool, stirring it occasionally. Beat four eggs very light with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and stir it into the sago and milk; add a small piece of butter and flavor with nutmeg. Bake forty minutes.

MINCEMEAT WITH TOMATOES.—Take cold roast or boiled meat and chop it fine with an equal quantity of tomatoes, season with an even teaspoonful of pepper, a heaping teaspoonful of salt; spread a layer of bread-crumbs in a pudding-dish, put in the mincemeat and tomatoes, spread a thick layer of bread-crumbs on the top with a little butter, and pour over a teacupful of water. Bake it one hour, and you will have a delicious dish. Cold gravy mixed with warm water, or a cup of stock, are nicer for moistening than water. Butter enough should be used to make the top brown.

APPLE JELLY.—The manufacture of apple jelly is simple enough; proceed as follows: Take any quantity of good cooking-apples, wash them and pick out all decayed parts, then slice them in a copper, tin-lined, or porcelain-lined boiler, and one-third larger than required to hold the apples; next cover them with water half an inch higher than the apples; now place them over a good fire. The boiler is best raised a little, or a false bottom on it filled with water to prevent burning. Bring the whole to a boil, constantly stirring. When it begins to thicken and adhere to the spatula, jelly like, pass the juice through a flannel jelly-bag, said bag being suspended above another kettle to catch it; let it drain of its own accord without squeezing or pressing. When all the juice has passed through return it to your kettle, measuring it, and to every pint of juice allow from eight to twelve ounces of powdered sugar, according to the sweetness of the apple—the more sugar you use the quicker it will jelly. Boil this until by taking a little and placing it on a plate in a cool place it will form a jelly, then remove it from the fire and pour it into your jars, etc. When cold, place paper right on the jelly, passing the paper through whites of egg or gelatine, thus rendering it impervious to the air; next cover the top with skin or good oiled wax paper, seeing it fits well, so as to exclude all air.—*Confectioner.*

Herb-Strewers.

At the coronation of James II., in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the ancient custom of strewing flowers and sweet herbs was revived.

The "hereditary herb-woman to the king" had charge of the ceremony, assisted by six young ladies. In the ancient picture may be seen an illustration where the herb-strewers appear, with deep pointed bodices and open robes, looped back to show rich petticoats; ruffles fall from elbow to wrist, and long gloves and hoods complete the fanciful dress.

Baskets, each containing two bushels of flowers and fragrant herbs, were borne by the fayre maidens, and "were three times renewed." This festive occasion made gorgeous display of spring blooms in profusion; violets, primroses, cowslips, pansies, blue-bells, with stores of sweet-brier twigs and other herbs of grace, formed a carpet of beauty and odors rich and rare, over which the gold-broidered slippers of the lovely queen, Mary of Modena, and her fayre attendants trod daintily, as passing from hall to abbey they listened to drums, and trumpets, and the choir singing,

"O Lord, grant the king a long life."

Mexican Meals.

There is little or no variation in a Mexican meal, one dinner being an exact counterpart of all others. The first course is a garlicy broth in small tea-cups with a corn griddle cake; then comes either rice, vermicelli, or maccaroni, fried in fat with much garlic and slices of green peppers; the third course, and the main dish of the meal, is always boiled beef or mutton, with cabbage, corn, onions, small apples, and numerous roots, herbs, and bulbs all boiled together in one great pot, and making a mixture which inclines foreigners to regard the Mexican "inner man" as copper-lined and double-plated.

A Personal Allusion.

"I believe I'll go out and stretch my legs a little," said a tall gentleman as the train stopped at a railroad station.

"Oh, don't," said a gentleman passenger who had been sitting opposite to him, and who had been much embarrassed by the legs of the tall gentleman, "don't do that. Don't stretch those legs any more. They are too long already."

The look the long man gave to the critic who objected to such lengthy extremities will haunt the rash man as long as memory holds her seat.

Charles Harris, of Belleville, Texas, has invented a machine for washing dishes.

POINTS ABOUT WATCHES.

THE FIRST "TICKERS" EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

How Pocket Timepieces are Made Here and in Europe—The Rise of a Great Industry.

In these days, when the majority of the adult population carry watches, says the New York *Star*, it is difficult to realize that half a century ago watches were a rarity in this country. Fifty years ago not more than one man in twenty carried a watch, and women were seldom known to indulge in the luxury of a pocket timepiece. In 1830 the few watches used in the United States were imported from Europe. None were of home manufacture. A Geneva watch was considered the ne plus ultra of luxury in our grandfathers' days, and the possessor was regarded with a degree of respect amounting almost to veneration. Watches fifty years ago were clumsy affairs. Their shape was very much like that of a turnip. The cases were heavy and ungainly, and the works were clumsy. It could not be expected that such watches would keep very correct time; but they were deemed marvels of mechanism.

The first waich ever made in America is the property of Mr. E. Howard, of William street, this city. It is about as heavy as the English watches of fifty years ago, although there is nothing clumsy about it. Its weight and size are due to the fact that having been made to run eight days, it has two mainsprings. The idea of the makers was that it would be a desirable novelty to have a watch which would run a week, and which would in this respect be different from watches of every other make. It was soon found, however, that the public did not respond favorably to the eight-day idea. The watches of this kind were soon abandoned for those which have but main spring and barrel, and are wound every day.

This "first watch" was made in 1850, and has been running ever since. The pinions and "leaves" of this watch are highly polished, and the pinions are round and hard and run perfectly true. It has a ratchet tooth escape. Its jewels are ruby, sapphire and chrysolite, and are polished and chamfered, the holes being opened from both sides. The center and barrels are bushed with German silver. From its present condition there seems no reason why it should not be just as good a watch thirty years hence as now. It is a valued trophy of American skill.

Mr. Howard furnished the *Star* reporter the following historical facts in regard to the origin of watches in Europe. He said:

"After long experimenting and many disappointments Peter Hele, an ingenious mechanic of Nuremburg, produced in 1490 his first and famous 'pocket clock.' It was in oval shape, and hence gave rise to the name of 'Nuremburg Egg,' by which watches were for some time called. This watch was six inches wide and nine inches long. There is no record of how much it weighed. Jacob Zech, of Prague, made a famous watch in 1525. It still exists, the case being covered with a wealth of curious emblematical decorations and engraving. It is in a circular case of gilt brass, nine and one-quarter inches in diameter and five inches high. In the days of Henry VIII., of England, watches of curious construction were made for monarchs and for a few of the wealthy, but were too costly to come into general use. In the time of Queen Elizabeth many of the people about her court wore watches, not one in a dozen of which was able to keep time correctly. Most of these watches made up in external embellishment what they lacked in accuracy as time-keepers."

Switzerland became in time the center of the watchmaking industry. One Charles Cusin went, 1587, from Autun, in Burgundy, to escape religious persecution. He established himself at Geneva, and is believed to have been the first Swiss watchmaker. His watches were clumsy and heavy, but sold for their weight in gold. They had the cumbrous fusee chain, and no two of them would keep time together. The next step in watchmaking was the invention of the coiled hair-spring for the balance-wheel. The honor of this invention is divided between Huyghens, the great Dutch astronomer, and Dr. Hooke, who, about 1658, presented to Charles II., of England, a watch containing this improvement. About this time Nicolas Faccio, of Geneva, learned how to pierce rubies and other gems with minute holes, so as to use them for bearings. Before this time pivots had run in metal bearings, and suffered from the wear. The introduction of the jewels made the watch a radical improvement on what it had been, both in accuracy and durability.

Next came the compensation balance, introduced somewhat over a century ago, Harrison and Berthoud both claiming the honor of its invention. Its circumference was in two sections, the ends of which were fastened to a cross-bar of steel. The outer rim was of brass and the inner of steel. The contraction and expansion of the two metals compensated exactly, and secured accuracy. Prior to this time even the best of watches had been very inaccurate things. Some of them would vary as much as half an hour a day.

Between the Swiss and the English the competition in watch-making has been lively. Systematic division of labor and the very low price of living have done much for the industry of watch-making in Switzerland. Years ago the Swiss overran the English market with their watches, which were lighter and far less clumsy than the English, and quite as accurate.

A Queer Tomb.

In the ancient burying-ground at East Roxford, this State, there is a curious tomb, which is visited by many people in the course of a year. This is the tomb of General Solomon Low, who was buried here in 1861, and who died at the age of seventy-nine years. It was designed by himself, and has on either side of the entrance two handsome white marble grave-stones erected to the memory of his three wives, who are also interred there. On each stone are carved pictures of his wives. The first two are represented with their children around them and infants in their arms. They are sitting in antique chairs with straight backs. The two wives represented on the second stone are sitting in modern rocking-chairs beside a center table, on which are books. The fourth wife is still living. When the adjacent ground was used for a muster-field the tomb was always opened for one day, and the general's regimentals were exhibited there in accordance with the directions in the will.—*Boston Journal.*

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Is your liver sound? 103-page book free. Address Dr. Sanford, 34 Duane st., New York.

Consumptives given up by doctors have been cured by Piso's Cure. 25 cents.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases on Women (96 pages). Address World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ILLINOIS has 409 cheese factories and creameries.

Does your heart ever seem to stop and you feel a death-like sensation, do you have sharp pains in the region of your heart—you have heart disease. Try Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. $1 per bottle.

HALF the ills we hoard in our hearts are ills because we hoard them.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By all druggists.

IT is upon the smooth ice we slip; the roughest path is the safest.

"We know heart disease can be cured, why? Because thousands say they have used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, and know it does cure."—*Plympton News.* $1 per bottle at druggists.

TRUTH and confidence are the only basis on which we can rest.

The Bilious.

Dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

So long as we live in this world we cannot be without trouble.

Twenty-Five Per Cent. Stronger than any Other Butter Color.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 3, 1882.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others.

I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months' free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became rancid. A. H. SABIN,

Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal

Decline of Man.

Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by Wells's Health Renewer. $1.

Mothers, the best dressing for children's hair is Carboline, made from pure petroleum, thoroughly deodorized and delightfully perfumed. It makes the little ones hair soft, silky and glossy; it also eradicates dandruff.

C. Farley, city marshal, 243 Broadway, N. Y., says: "I had rheumatic gout twenty years, tried everything; now take Dr. Elmore's R.-G. It has cured my crippled feet, and beats all other medicines and treatments in the world."

Wakefulness at night is a terror. *Samaritan Nervine* cures it, and hence is a blessing. J. W. Thornton, of Claiborn, Miss., says: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured my son of fits."

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener, the only invention that makes old boots straight as new.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime	12	@	12½
Calves, comm'n to prime veals	7	@	10¾
Sheep	4½	@	6¼
Lambs	6	@	7¾
Hogs—Live	5	@	5¾
Dressed, city	7	@	7¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 80	@	6 00
Wheat, good to choice	4 00	@	7 05
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 12½	@	1 15½
No. 2, White	1 12	@	1 12½
Rye—State	73	@	74
Barley—Two-rowed State	70	@	75
Corn—Mixed Western	58	@	65
Yellow Southern	62	@	68
Oats—White State	42	@	45
Mixed Western	38½	@	41
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	60	@	85
Straw—Rye	50	@	55
Lard—City Steam	8 75	@	9 00
Butter—State Creamery	33	@	37
Dairy	24	@	32
West. Im. Creamery	20	@	25
Factory	9	@	19
Cheese—State Factory	12	@	13½
Skims	2	@	7
Western	10½	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	31	@	32
Potatoes—State bbl	1 25	@	1 62
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Good to Choice	5 75	@	6 00
Lambs—Western	4 25	@	5 00
Sheep—Western	3 50	@	4 75
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks	4 50	@	4 60
Flour—Cy ground n. process	7 50	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 00	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	50	@	
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	33	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State	78	@	80
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	13 00	@	13 50
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6¼
Northern dressed	7	@	7¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	13 50	@	14 00
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's		@	6 50
Corn—High Mixed	72	@	73
Oats—Extra White	46	@	47
Rye—State	75	@	78
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 37½	@	7 12½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	5½
Lambs	5	@	6
Hogs—Northern, d. w	5¾	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	5 00	@	
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 05	@	
Rye—State	60	@	65
Corn—State Yellow	58	@	62
Oats—Mixed	40	@	
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	30	@	30
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	12½	@	12¾

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We Should Help One Another.

Mr. Norman Hunt, of No. 169 Chestnut street, Springfield, Mass., writes April 10, 1883, saying:

"Having the affliction caused by kidney and liver diseases, and after enduring the aches, pains, weakness and depression incident thereto until body and soul were nearly distracted, I sought for relief and a cure from my trouble, and was told by a friend who had been cured by it himself, that the best and only sure cure was Hunt's Remedy, and upon his recommendation I commenced taking it, and the first few doses improved my condition in a very marked manner, and a continuance of its use has justified all that my friends claimed for it—that it was a sure and permanent cure for all diseases of the kidneys and liver. Several of my friends in Springfield have used it with the most gratifying results, and I feel it my duty as well as a pleasure to me to recommend Hunt's Remedy in the highest possible terms."

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